

FBIS

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WEINBERGER SPEECH EXEMPLIFIES U.S. SDI PROPAGANDA

LD231817 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 23 Oct (TASS) -- The Washington administration, in an attempt to justify implementation of the "star wars" program, is resorting to demagoguery and lies, while also engaging in underhand plotting against the 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, which stands in the way of these militarist aspirations.

Pentagon boss C. Weinberger's speech at a conference of the public organization, Ethics and Public Policy Center, in which he went so far as to say that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) -- which envisages, as it is known, the siting [razvertyvaniye] of a new generation of first-strike weapons in space -- has ostensibly "inherited the best features of the democratic ideals" and represents only some kind of "defense effort", is another graphic manifestation of this propaganda campaign.

In his turn, P. Nitze, aide to the U.S. President and secretary of state on talks concerning arms limitation, speaking to a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, zealously defended the false assertions of the administration, alleging that SDI does not contradict provisions of the ABM Treaty and also advocating a "wider interpretation" of this document.

Such assertions by administration spokesmen not only have nothing to do with reality, but also cause well-founded alarm among many U.S. politicians. Thus, for instance, G. Smith, former chief of the U.S. Delegation to the talks on the formulation of a treaty on limiting ABM systems, speaking at hearings in the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the so-called "new interpretation" of the document will actually permit any developments [razrabotki] and tests [passage indistinct].

LOMEYKO REJECTS CHARGE OF MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD232025 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A Soviet representative has described inventions made by the American Defense Secretary, Weinberger, as an attempt to undermine the chances of success at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit.

The head of the Foreign Ministry's Press Department, Vladimir Lomeyko, addressed journalists in Sofia. He refuted Weinberger's allegations that the Soviet Union had been deploying new intercontinental missiles, thereby violating the SALT II treaty.

The Soviet Union has been fully honoring this treaty and has not been deploying new missiles in its violation, Lomeyko emphasized.

KARPOV SEES 'NO CONCRETE RESULTS' AT CONFERENCE

AU232118 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, Oct 23 (AFP) -- No concrete results have emerged from the third round of Soviet-U.S. talks here on curtailing nuclear and space weapons, Soviet delegation chief Viktor Karpov said here today.

Speaking to journalists at the end of a working session with his U.S. counterpart Max Kampelman today, Mr. Karpov said "We are back to where we started last March" when the first round was held. He added that the "Americans have yet to reply to the proposals we put to them" on September 30.

"We don't expect them to respond before the summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev," he said, in a reference to superpower summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva on November 19-20.

Soviet sources said today's session between the Soviet and U.S. delegations was designed to review the results of this third round and decide when it should end.

The third round opened September 19 and should normally last two months. But it may well end earlier because of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the Soviet 1917 Revolution celebrations on November 7 and Soviet desire to cut it short, observers said.

The two previous rounds of the talks focusing on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms as well as space weapons were held from March 12 to April 23 and from May 30 to July 16 this year.

JOINT CONSULTATIONS ON NONPROLIFERATION END

LD231828 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 23 TASS -- Another round of the Soviet-U.S. consultations on questions of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was held in Washington on October 18-23. The sides have discussed a wide range of questions related to the results of the third conference to review the action of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Special attention was paid during the consultations to the consolidation of the international non-proliferation regime, the further enhancement of the effectivity of the treaty, the strengthening of control over nuclear export and the enhancement of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA REPORTS 22 OCT MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

PM231620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow: Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow 22 October in connection with the new Soviet proposals on questions of space and nuclear arms. The conference was conducted by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister; and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

Opening the press conference, L.M. Zamyatin said: The USSR, guided by the desire to create conditions for the adoption of practical measures which would make it possible to curb the arms race and defuse the explosive situation in the world, has advanced concrete proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the entire range of problems related to space and nuclear -- both strategic and medium-range -- armaments.

The essence of these proposals was set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his statements in Paris.

Proposals for preventing the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of space strike weapons and radically cutting the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States which reach their respective territories constitute the core of the new Soviet initiatives. Combined with our previous actions, these proposals make up a complex of concrete constructive measures, the implementation of which would bring a genuine turn in the development of international relations, termination of the arms race on earth, and its prevention in outer space.

The new Soviet proposals found approval from political and public circles in practically all countries. They view these proposals as a way toward improving the world situation and diminishing the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind. The interest in the Soviet proposals is particularly high on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which gives an opportunity for adopting major decisions on the questions of curbing the arms race and effecting a turn for the better in the existing international situation.

By advancing such radical proposals on space and nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union is pressing only for fair and honest accords; it is not looking for any military advantages.

Our initiatives are in full accord with the well-known January agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. One has to state, however, that certain circles, above all in the United States, are seeking to generate doubt as to what prompted the Soviet Union to make these proposals.

At today's press conference, we are prepared to answer the questions you probably have in connection with the new Soviet proposals.

Question: It is claimed in the West that it is possible to reach agreement first on a considerable cut in nuclear weapons. As a result, it is claimed there is no need to make this possibility conditional on a ban on space weapons. What can be said in this connection?

Answer: It became possible once to conclude the interim SALT I agreement and the SALT II Treaty because the antiballistic missile (ABM) systems of the sides were limited. The ABM Treaty says that "effective measures to limit ABM systems are an essential factor in containing the race of strategic offensive weapons."

The point at issue at that time was only land-based antiballistic defense; there was no question of outer space basing. The situation has changed now. The United States has announced its intention to create a global ABM system with space-based elements. Its aim is to ensure for the United States the ability to launch with impunity the first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union while depriving it of the possibility of delivering a counterstrike.

Under these conditions accepting any limitations, still less sharp reductions, of strategic offensive armaments without an accord on the banning of space strike armaments means disregarding the Soviet Union's security. We shall never agree to that.

The ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike armaments is a key, top priority question. In his interview with TIME magazine, M.S. Gorbachev said that unless there is an agreement on the nonmilitarization of space, it will not be possible to reach an agreement on nuclear arms limitation and reduction. This is our firm position.

Question: How is one to explain the fact that representatives of the U.S. Administration stubbornly call the new Soviet proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Paris "counterproposals"?

Answer: The explanation here is simple -- Washington would very much like to avoid responsibility for the fact that through its fault there has been no progress whatever at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. So they try to create the impression that the United States had previously submitted some proposals of its own, but the USSR is only just doing so now.

In actual fact, since the beginning of the Geneva talks the U.S. side has not submitted a single new proposal there. In the section concerning nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range -- it has merely reiterated the positions it set out at the previous talks, which were wrecked by the United States. And in the section concerning space, it has shown a readiness to talk only generally about what a universal "paradise" will begin when the United States creates [sozdat] its "space shield." If those are proposals, what do you call obstruction?

But the Soviet Union has actually submitted more than one proposal at the talks. Our present initiatives are a sort of culmination and development of previous proposals on questions of nuclear and space armaments.

Question: Can you confirm that the Soviet Union is doing research work similar to the U.S. SDI program, and what purpose does the work serve?

Answer: We are not doing work to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons and we are not developing [razrabatyvat] an ABM system for the country. Our country is carrying out fundamental research work in the field of space, work on creating [sozdaniye] and improving early-warning, reconnaissance, communications, navigation, and meteorological space systems. In short, we have no "star wars" programs like the U.S. ones. The USSR is punctilious in its fulfillment of the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

Question: It is known that the United States is continuing nuclear tests after the Soviet moratorium on its nuclear explosions. How might events develop in the future?

Answer: When the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium, as of 6 August, on all nuclear explosions, it was announced that it will be in force until 1 January 1986, but will remain in force in the United States follows our example. So Washington was given 6 months "for reflection."

The U.S. representatives do not want to halt nuclear weapon tests and they usually cite the problem of verification. But this is just an excuse. The real reason for their reluctance was indicated in an official letter from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to U.S. Congress on 7 September 1983. Claiming that ending nuclear weapon tests would not be in the "best interests of the United States," the authors of the letter frankly explained this by saying that "nuclear tests are necessary specifically for the development, modernization, and testing of the suitability of warheads." You can't be clearer than that.

As for the possibility of verifying the cessation of nuclear tests -- in which, incidentally, we are certainly no less interested than the United States -- suffice it to cite the following fact. Soon after we introduced our moratorium there was an explosion at the Nevada test range on which no reports have been published in the United States to this day. Evidently they were hoping that, because of its low yield, the explosion would go undetected so it would be possible to say: There you see, without onsite inspection you get nowhere. But, in the USSR the explosion was registered, despite its low yield, and the U.S. Government knows it. However, it prefers to keep quiet about it.

Question: The United States claims that strategic military parity has now been violated and the Soviet Union has military superiority today. What can you say about the military balance?

Answer: The propaganda about Soviet military superiority has one purpose -- to justify the buildup of the military preparations of the United States and the NATO bloc in general. The truth is, there is an approximate military equilibrium between the sides today. The equilibrium of Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear forces was verified during the elaboration of the SALT II treaty and officially stated in 1979, when the treaty was signed. The number of the sides' strategic delivery vehicles shows no change from 1979. The USSR has a few more than the United States (2,504:2,210), but the United States still has far more charges on them. Generally speaking, there is an approximate balance.

Now, about medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The United States has already deployed 209 missiles in Western Europe (81 Pershings and 128 cruise missiles). In all, the NATO countries have 387 medium-range missiles in Europe. They have 739 warheads on them. In the European zone the USSR has 373 missiles, including 243 SS-20 missiles. Counting aircraft, NATO has more medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe than the Warsaw Pact (1,015:850) and more nuclear charges (approximately 3,000:2,000). Taking into account the differences in composition of the sides' nuclear armaments, one can talk of an approximate balance in this area as well.

As for conventional armaments, NATO is ahead of the Warsaw Pact in terms of the total numerical strength of the armed forces, the number of combat-ready divisions and antitank facilities, and it has approximately the same amount of artillery and armored equipment. In the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces there are a few more tactical aircraft than there are in NATO.

Thus, the approximate military balance between the sides is an objective reality. It is confirmed by competent sources in the West.

Question: Of late, in connection with the SDI program, various interpretations of the ABM Treaty have been heard from Washington. How do they differ and which of them is nearest to the truth?

Answer: The truth is that under Article I of the ABM Treaty the parties pledged "not to deploy ABM systems for the defense of the territory of their country and not to provide [sozdavat] a base for such a defense." Under Article V of the treaty they pledged "not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." The SDI program contravenes the ABM Treaty on two counts and -- what is more -- in a most flagrant fashion. First, because the aim is to create an ABM system for the whole country and, furthermore, for the U.S. allies' territories, which is prohibited under Article I of the Treaty. And second, because it is a question of space-based ABM defense system, which is prohibited under Article V.

In an attempt to cloud this absolutely clear issue, certain people in Washington cite one of the statements appended to the treaty, the so-called Statement D, which allegedly permits the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM means based on other physical principles than the ABM means limited by the treaty. And, because under the SDI program the development [razrabotka] of precisely such fundamentally new ABM means as lasers, directed energy beams, and so forth is under way, the program, they claim, does not contravene the treaty.

This, so to speak, is manipulation for political aims. Statement D does indeed exist. And it does indeed contain the words "ABM means based on other physical principles."

But the whole point is that the possibility of the emergency of such means is allowed only in respect to the limited ABM areas permitted by the treaty and to stationary land-based systems. The text of Statement D allows no other interpretation. It is not just we who are saying this, but also those U.S. figures who directly participated in the elaboration of the ABM Treaty.

Question: U.S. Administration spokesmen are saying that the Soviet proposal for a 50 percent reduction necessitates a radical restructuring of the U.S. strategic offensive arms "triad." Is this really so?

Answer: No, it is not. The 50 percent reduction applies in equal measure to Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching the other's territory. It does not set any one-sided conditions regarding the structure of the reductions. The sides themselves can decide which arms component is to be reduced and to what extent, and what the nuclear arms structure will be after the cuts.

The proposal not to deploy more than 60 percent of the total number of 6,000 permitted charges on any one of the components of the remaining nuclear means (ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers) does not necessitate a radical restructuring of strategic nuclear forces either. The sides will have equal opportunities to reduce strategic nuclear forces in light of their existing structure and to establish a balance in respect to the permitted number of nuclear charges.

Question: U.S. officials constantly accuse the USSR of having an operational ABM system. What are they driving at?

Answer: Correct, the USSR has an ABM system in the area of the capital. We have never denied this; its existence is in strict conformity with the ABM Treaty. When, however, people in Washington speak about this Soviet system in a context designed to cast aspersions on the observance of the treaty by the Soviet Union, this contravenes elementary decency.

Especially, since the United States also has an ABM system for one area, we have never reproached them with this as they have the same right to this as the USSR. References to the fact that this U.S. system is "mothballed" change nothing because the "PAR" phased array radar station remains in operation and the mothballed ABM launchpads could be de-mothballed at any time. It is for this reason that the treaty makes no distinction between ABM components whether they are operational or mothballed.

Question: The U.S. Administration claims the SDI program is "highly moral" because it allegedly could rid mankind of nuclear weapons and is designed for use not against people but, according to Washington, against missiles ("missiles against missiles"). What can you say on this score?

Answer: The theory of "missiles against missiles, not against people" is a deception based on people's fear of nuclear weapons. If you discard the propaganda and reveal the essence of the U.S. SDI program you will see that it pursues a perfidious aim, namely, the acquisition by the United States of the ability to deliver with impunity a nuclear strike against the USSR after depriving it of the possibility of delivering a retaliatory strike. What is moral about this?

Just as the appearance of nuclear weapons did not lead to the elimination of conventional weapons, so space strike arms will not deliver mankind from nuclear weapons. The authors of SDI are well aware of that. There is an objective interconnection between the development [razvitiye] of offensive and defensive strategic systems. The creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of strike arms in space and of an ABM defense of the country on that basis will inevitably lead to an increase in the number of strategic offensive arms and their qualitative improvement.

That is why the SDI program will give rise to an uncontrolled arms race in all salients.

Question: Are there such things as "more destabilizing" and "less destabilizing" weapons systems? What systems do you class as "more destabilizing"?

Answer: The concept of "more and less destabilizing" arms is an invention of the present U.S. Administration. This question was not raised by the Nixon, Ford, or Carter administrations.

Now, the White House classes as "more destabilizing" those means which are most developed in the USSR and constitute its combat might -- in particular, the Soviet ICBM's -- which, according to U.S. criteria, should be eliminated; but those means in which the United States is strong -- submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers each carrying 20-28 long-range cruise missiles -- are classed as means of "stability and security."

Today, all strategic means are coming to resemble each other in terms of destructive capabilities. There is no difference between our ICBM's and the U.S. Trident SLBM's in terms of combat effectiveness (range, accuracy, yield of warheads). The United States prefers to keep quiet about the combat effectiveness of the sea-based Trident I and Trident II missiles because their potential is equal to that of our ICBM's. That is why strategic arms (ICBM's, SLBM's, heavy bombers) should be considered together, as a single whole. That is the fundamental basis for talks. It makes it possible to elaborate an equal agreement which is not detrimental to either side, on the condition, of course, of a total ban on space strike arms.

But, if we are talking about "destabilizing means," they will be the maneuverable warheads, "invisible" heavy bombers, and air-launched supersonic cruise missiles with a range of more than 4,000 km which are being developed [razrabatyvayemye] in the United States.

Question: Is not the linkage between the Soviet proposal for sharp reductions in strategic arms and the demand for a ban on work on SDI an insuperable obstacle at the Geneva talks?

Answer: When the subject and objectives of the Geneva talks were defined in January of this year, the sides agreed the subject of the talks would be the complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms; that all these questions would be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole.

Our formulation of the SDI question is also based entirely on what the sides agreed in January, namely: The purpose of the talks must be to elaborate effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

So the insuperable -- as you put it -- obstacle at the Geneva talks is the U.S. refusal to adhere to that accord; not the other way around.

Question: Under the Soviet proposal the USSR is to reduce its nuclear delivery vehicles by 1,250, and the United States by 1,680. Why the difference?

Answer: In the context of a ban on the testing, creation [sozdaniye], and deployment of space strike arms, we propose a 50 percent reduction in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory. The USSR consents to some superiority for the United States in terms of the number of delivery vehicles (1,680:1,250). We have done so bearing in mind that after the 50 percent reduction in nuclear delivery vehicles the sides will have an identical number of nuclear charges -- 6,000 units each. This would ensure an approximate strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States.

Question: The NEW YORK TIMES observer Gelb, after his recent conversations in Moscow, including conversations with officials present here, reported a number of hitherto unmentioned features in the USSR's position. Do his reports correspond to reality?

Answer: We regarded Gelb as a very competent observer on military issues. We received him as such. But this time, unfortunately, on the one hand, Gelb perpetrated major inaccuracies in his reports when setting forth what his Soviet interlocutors told him, and on the other hand, he displayed surprising incompetence. For instance, he counts among the heavy Soviet missiles not only the SS-18, but the SS-19, although not even Mr Perle went as far as to think that.

The participants in the press conference also answered other questions from journalists.

PETROSYANTS ASSESSES NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

PM221502 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 42, Oct 85 pp 18-20

[Article by Andrey Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy: "Non-Proliferation -- A Path Towards Disarmament"]

[Text] The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons went into force in March 1970. Today some 130 states, i.e., the overwhelming majority, have signed it. The signatories have met several times to discuss its operation. In 1975 the representatives of 58 countries met in Geneva for the purpose. In 1980 the Second NPT Review Conference was held. Three main groups of states took shape at this conference - the Western countries led by the U.S.A., the non-aligned nations headed by Mexico, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, and the socialist states led by the U.S.S.R. Attended by 75 countries, it was held in a climate of sharp contradictions and direct confrontation between separate groups of participating countries. Although many of the signatories to the treaty proposed to make it more effective, to increase the number of participants, the political situation at that time made it impossible to adopt a comprehensive final statement. The non-aligned and neutral countries qualified some clauses of the treaty as "discriminatory" and "unfair." Nevertheless on the whole, the Second NPT Review Conference played a useful and constructive role. It set the date for convocation of the third conference - 1985.

The importance the world community attaches to nuclear non-proliferation is evidenced by the fact that the Third NPT Review Conference received numerous messages of greeting, e.g., from Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. Secretary-General, and Mikhail Gorbachev. "We are for energetic efforts to curb the arms race being made all along the line," the CPSU General Secretary wrote. "And, of course, an important role here will be played as before by measures designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons."

[At the present forum, as at the previous one, the positions of the three leading groups of countries crystallized at once. The group of non-aligned, developing and neutral countries was numerically the biggest. The second group was made up of Western states led by the U.S.A. and the third, of the socialist countries. In the period since 1980 and during the first few days after the Third NPT Review Conference opened, another 17 states signed the treaty. Thus, the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member countries are now signatory to it. The 15 years that have passed since the treaty was concluded have shown its viability and effectiveness. Since it came into force not a single state has acquired the nuclear weapon. However, there are also some disquieting facts. For instance, the number of so-called "near-nuclear" states has increased.

Among these are Israel, South Africa and Pakistan which actually make no secret of their nuclear ambitions. The press has frequently carried reports of certain Western countries, the U.S.A. in particular, having actually helped meet the desire of these countries to acquire the atomic weapon.

What was the U.S. stand at the recent forum?

Let me say outright that the position of the U.S. delegation was dubious. They came without any concrete proposals as regards fulfillment of the recommendations arising from Article VI of the treaty which reads: "Each of the parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control." The U.S. delegation brought no concrete proposals nor has it done anything positive in the past five years to make non-proliferation more effective. On the contrary, without giving any reasons, Washington broke off the trilateral talks (between the U.S.S.R, the U.S.A. and Great Britain) on the drafting of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and did not support any of the Soviet Union's numerous peaceful proposals.

Senator Carl Levin (Democrat) who attended the conference in the capacity of an observer from the Senate Armed Services Committee, also confirmed that the U.S. delegation was compelled to adopt a "defensive" position.

As to the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the U.S. reaction on this question was to all intents and purposes negative. Yet reinforcement of the non-proliferation regime -- both "vertical" and "horizontal" -- largely depends on such a ban.

Kenneth L. Adelman, director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who headed the U.S. delegation, avoided posing controversial questions, nor did he engage in confrontation or polemics. True, he did touch upon the question of the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. But in what key? "For our part, we remain committed to a complete ban on nuclear testing as a long-term goal," he said. "But we do not agree it should be the next step in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat. A nuclear test ban would not reduce the number of nuclear weapons. And our most urgent task must be deep reductions of those existing nuclear arsenals."

What does Kenneth Adelman mean by "long-term goal"? One to be achieved in five, ten, fifteen or, perhaps, even more years from now? The U.S. delegation did not submit any definite proposals on a considerable reduction of the existing nuclear stockpiles either. How big should this reduction be? How soon should it be effected? What should be the procedure for its implementation? As the reader can see, the speech of the U.S. delegate contained nothing but some fine words. There was no suggestion of progress. Why would a ban on nuclear weapon tests not help reduce the nuclear weapon stockpiles? Why did the U.S. delegation ignore such an important factor as halting of work on modernization and improvement of existing nuclear weapons, and development of new types of such weapons? Without tests it is impossible to develop a reliable weapon.

It is noteworthy that not all the Western countries supported the U.S. stand. Far from it. For instance, William Hayden, Australian minister for foreign affairs, said: "We hold that a comprehensive test ban treaty is urgently required.... What is required, and required urgently, is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and the necessary global means of verification of compliance with the treaty."

Lennart Bodstrom, the Swedish foreign minister, said: "The Swedish Government has welcomed the moratorium on all nuclear testing announced by the Soviet Union. We strongly hope that the moratorium will be prolonged beyond 1 January 1986, and that the United States together with other nuclear weapon states will join the moratorium."

I would like to quote another statement here. Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian foreign minister, said: "One possible way forward is a moratorium on testing until the conclusion of a CTBT. In this respect, we welcome the Soviet Union's decision to free nuclear tests from August 6 to January 1, 1986. The Soviet Union also expressed readiness to extend such a freeze if reciprocated by the U.S.A., which is what we all hope will happen."

When the U.S.S.R. announced its moratorium on nuclear explosions, many Western countries renewed their discussions on problems of control. (It is in place to note that Washington has been deliberately harping on this problem at other talks too, including those on various aspects of disarmament.) In particular, it is averred that it would be impossible to verify the fulfillment of commitments assumed, that effective methods of control would be required and that these have yet to be developed. These questions are not new, they have been raised at this Geneva conference as well. Some speakers again mentioned the need to establish control when banning nuclear explosions. However, it would first be necessary to determine the essence, the content, the technical and political instruments of control. Only then would it be possible to proceed with the termination of all nuclear charge tests. Here, for instance, is what the Netherlands representative said:

"We stress that moratorium which is not accompanied by adequate and effective verification measures could not be a substitute for a treaty." Richard Luce, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, remarked that a moratorium on nuclear testing of the kind recently proposed by the Soviet Union "would be neither verifiable nor legally binding." Several more similar statements could be cited. However, all this talk about control is solely intended to avoid ending these tests, to justify their continuation and the building up of nuclear arsenals.

However, it is gratifying to note that the majority of the delegations supported the moratorium and urged the other nuclear powers that signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty to do the same.

The opponents of the moratorium attempted to accuse the U.S.S.R. of being opposed to all forms of control. This is not so. In our report on the very first day of the conference we said that the signatories should display initiative and effort in resolving, as quickly as possible, all the technical and political differences involved in the signing of a test ban treaty, with strict and effective international control.

In the First Main Committee, which discussed the fulfillment, or rather the non-fulfillment, of Article VI of the treaty, the Soviet delegation stated that the U.S.S.R. always held that the relevant international agreement should specify adequate means of control. Incidentally, during the trilateral talks the U.S.A., Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. held on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests (at which I had the honour to lead the Soviet delegation) agreement was reached on special control measures on the ending of such tests. Practically all the fundamental issues were resolved and recorded in a technical protocol to the draft treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. It was only because the U.S.A. adopted a negative stand at these crucial talks and walked out, slamming the door, that the treaty was not prepared for endorsement.

The U.S.S.R. agrees with many participants in the conference that control is not a problem from the technical angle.

There is a political problem -- the unwillingness of certain states to end nuclear weapon tests. Far from being opposed to control, the Soviet Union stands for control over nuclear charge tests. But on condition that a political decision on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests is taken, that, as soon as such tests cease, an international control system be set up, that the scope of international control, the necessary apparatus and other technical facilities are determined. Why should this be done? To make sure that tests in all spheres, including underground tests, are ended.

The Soviet Union holds that nuclear disarmament, strategic arms limitation, complete and general prohibition of nuclear arms limitation, complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, cessation of nuclear arms manufacture, and gradual reduction and ultimate destruction of accumulated stockpiles are an inalienable part of the non-proliferation policy. This idea is the cornerstone of the treaty on non-proliferation. As a nuclear power the U.S.S.R. faithfully lives up to its commitments under the treaty. It favours the further enhancement of the role of the IAEA in ruling out the proliferation of nuclear arms. As Mikhail Gorbachev also pointed out in his message of greeting, "the Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do its utmost not only to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but also to end the nuclear arms race and to reverse it."

In 1982 the U.S.S.R. pledged not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon. At the same time it submitted to the 37th N. General Assembly session a proposal on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. It is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has repeatedly proposed various measures to this end. The Soviet Union's unilateral decision to discontinue nuclear explosions as of August 6, 1985, was another practical step towards ending the dangerous competition in the buildup of nuclear arsenals.

In a working document the non-aligned and neutral countries jointly submitted to the conference, they emphasized the need to begin immediately talks on the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. It was also proposed that all nuclear powers should forthwith announce a moratorium on all nuclear device tests, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, and nuclear disarmament. Despite the stiff opposition of the U.S.A. and some of the other Western countries, the conference managed to find solutions and formulas acceptable to all the participants.

The Final Declaration it adopted states that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons plays a major role in the maintenance of international peace and security. It voices the resolve of the signatories further to enhance the prestige of the treaty. The declaration points out that the spread of nuclear weapons would increase the danger of nuclear war. The purpose of the treaty -- to prevent the emergence of new nuclear states -- is being achieved.

The document takes note of the important role being played by the IAEA control system. It expresses complete satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers have placed under IAEA control a part of their atom-for-peace effort. The declaration has called on the People's Republic of China to act along similar lines.

It further points out that the treaty helps promote international relations and mentions the significance of the Soviet moratorium on the testing of all types of nuclear devices. The document calls for the resumption in 1985 of the trilateral negotiations on the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests. It underscores that most countries of the world have endorsed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and declares that the next, Fourth NPT Review Conference is to be held in 1990.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

Gorbachev Attends Luncheon

AU231616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] On 23 October the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a luncheon at the Boyana residence in honor of the delegations for the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member-States. The luncheon was attended by the leaders of the fraternal countries' delegations: Mikhail Gorbachev, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the members of the delegations which took part in the meeting. On the Bulgarian side the luncheon was attended by the BCP Central Committee members and candidate members, and by the BCP Central Committee secretaries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke.

On behalf of the delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states, Comrade Janos Kadar also spoke. The speeches of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar were heard with great attention and greeted with applause.

The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting Concludes

LD231222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Comes to a Close" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 TASS -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states came to a close here today. A statement by the Warsaw Treaty member states "for the removal of the nuclear threat and for a change for the better in European and world affairs" was signed at the concluding session which was presided over by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The statement was signed by the leaders of delegations: for the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- by Todor Zhivkov; for the Hungarian People's Republic -- by Janos Kadar; for the German Democratic Republic -- by Erich Honecker; for the Polish People's Republic -- by Wojciech Jaruzelski; for the Socialist Republic of Romania -- by Nicolae Ceausescu; for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- by Mikhail Gorbachev; for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- by Gustav Husak.

A communique of the meeting was adopted as well.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It showed the unity of views of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the problems of European and world politics discussed.

Warsaw Pact Press Conference

AU231502 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States which ended here today, focused its attention to the tasks of the struggle for peace and removal of the nuclear threat, said Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, representative of Bulgaria in the Joint Secretariat.

At a press conference in the International Press Center in Sofia, he informed the numerous Bulgarian and foreign journalist about the work of the session and about the basic principles in the declaration "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and For a Positive Turn in the Situation in Europe and the World", which was adopted at the session.

Ivan Ganev stated that the document clearly pointed out the reasons for the abrupt increase of the international tension during the past years, namely: The acceleration of arms race, above all the nuclear competition, as well as the danger that this race could shift to the outer space, which endangers the stabilization of the overall strategic situation in the world.

The declaration plainly points to the perpetrators of the increase of the tension: The policy of imperialism and most of all the U.S.A.'s course, aiming at military superiority.

Confirming once again that they are not striving for military superiority but at the same time they will not permit any such over them, the allied socialist countries decisively stand for halt of the arms race, for carrying out of a positive turn in the international relations, said Mr Ivan Ganev. Such turnabout needs denunciation of the confrontation policy and strict observing of the principles and norms of international relations, condemnation of the state terrorism and of the different slanderous campaigns, which misrepresent the situation or the policy of a given country. A new approach to policy is necessary which will correspond to the reality in the modern world.

The declaration marks also the great importance of the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva, as well as the significance of the forthcoming summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

The participants in the session expressed their full support to the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, and marked that it is now the turn of the U.S. to follow the positive example set by the U.S.S.R. and to undertake constructive steps.

It is recommended that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. stop all activities related to the development, testing and deployment of nuclear strike weapons, antisatellite systems included, that all existing nuclear weapons are frozen and that the development, testing and deployment of new types and kinds of such weapons are terminated, that the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe is stopped. These measures should be implemented even before an agreement is reached on the space and nuclear weapons in Geneva. The two sides should abstain from the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those countries that have no such weapons and should not increase their number and should not replace them with new weapons in those countries where such weapons have already been deployed.

A new proposal has also been made: to freeze the number of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., including the armed forces deployed beyond the two countries' national boundaries, to the level of January 1, 1986.

The declaration has emphasized upon the up-to-date nature of the proposals made by the allied socialist countries to the N.A.T.O. member-countries on the holding of direct negotiations that should lead to the signing of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintaining of peaceful relations, on the nonincrease and limiting of the military expenditure, on the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons.

Conventional Freeze Proposal

AU231240 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact countries today proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union freeze numbers of conventional forces at home and abroad from January, 1986, and halt development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons, including anti-missile systems.

The proposals made at the end of the two-day meeting of the seven pact countries here, also called for a halt to deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, no deployment of nuclear weapons in countries which do not already have them, and no modernisation of existing ones. The proposals were announced by Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev at a press conference.

Mr. Ganev said the proposal to freeze conventional forces also included an offer to halt their modernisation.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko denied reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was deploying new SS-25 missiles, saying: "These statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger do not correspond with reality."

Mr. Ganev said the weapons proposals, adopted in the final document of the pact meeting, would be made public later in the day.

Zhivlov Kadar Address Dinner

LD231620 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 23, TASS -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria today held a formal dinner in honour of the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. The dinner was attended by the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the PRB Todor Zhivkov, of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, of the GDR headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, of the Polish People's Republic headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the SRR Nicolae Ceausescu, of the USSR headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, of Czechoslovakia headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

We were assembled in Sofia by the sense of responsibility for the destiny of European and universal peace, Todor Zhivkov said in his speech. We were assembled by the common resolve by concerted foreign policy actions to give a new impetus to our peace offensive. The statement adopted by us is a broad peaceful platform, a realistic understanding of what should be done to achieve a turn for the better in European and international affairs. Our attention was drawn first of all to the problems of Europe. And that is natural. The military confrontation in Europe is the most acute. Its further growth is fraught with the danger of a conflagration that will incinerate not only Europe alone. To preserve peace, the Bulgarian leader stressed, we must work on the solution of global problems of our time and first of all the problem of disarmament. We adopted the proposal to start an extensive international scientific-technical co-operation subordinated exclusively to peaceful aims. The advancement of this initiative is a new addition to our foreign policy assets.

Janos Kadar took the floor on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal countries.

It will be encouraging for international public opinion, for the peoples of the world, he said, that, having openly pointed out the dangers, we at the same time expressed our conviction that, despite tensions, peace can be preserved and adverse processes in international affairs stopped and reversed.

It is very important that the meeting is reiterating anew a substantial element of our policy, namely, our readiness to continue to seek together with the other peoples, with all the genuine champions of peace and all the sensible political forces, ways to avert atomic war and to broaden international cooperation.

Summing up the programme approved by the meeting, Janos Kadar said that it proclaimed detente instead of tension, rapprochement and businesslike talks instead of confrontation, equal security at the lowest possible level of armaments instead of the arms race, disarmament instead of the arms build up, and peaceful relations and mutually beneficial cooperation instead of the threat of force and use of violence.

'Statement' of Warsaw Pact States

PM241014 -Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

["Statement of the Warsaw Pact States": "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Change for the Better in European and World Affairs"]

[Text] The highest representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who assembled in Sofia 22-23 October 1985 for a conference of the Political Consultative Committee in the Warsaw Pact states, examined in detail the situation in Europe and exchanged opinions on key problems of international relations in general, devoting the chief attention to urgent tasks in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger and strengthen peace. There was also a fruitful discussion of topical questions of the further development of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states.

Aware of their responsibility to their peoples and to mankind for the future of peace in Europe and throughout the world and guided by the desire to achieve a change for the better in the present alarming development of international affairs, the conference participants jointly make the following statement.

I.

In recent years international tension has been stepped up sharply. The world has reached a point beyond which events could get out of control.

The graph of the arms race is curving rapidly upward. The siting of American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European NATO countries created a dangerous new situation on the continent and forced the Soviet Union and certain other socialist countries to adopt countermeasures.

Particular alarm is caused by the threat of the spread of the arms race into outer space, which would lead to the destabilization of the entire strategic situation and turn space into a new source of mortal danger to mankind.

The reasons for the growth of tension and the danger of war lie in the policy of imperialism, above all the United States, which makes no secret of the fact that it is pursuing the goal of achieving military superiority in order to dictate its will to other peoples and states.

In no circumstances will the Warsaw Pact states forgo their peoples' security. They do not seek to achieve military superiority, but nor will they allow military superiority over them. They are resolutely opposed to the arms race and its escalation, and advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level.

The main aim of their foreign policy was and is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the lowering of the level of military confrontation, and the development of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. They proceed on the basis that ideological differences should not be carried over into interstate relations or undermine their stability, and that now more than ever before active collaboration is needed among all states and all forces which advocate the normalization of the international situation. This is the aim of the broad package of proposals by the Warsaw Pact states and other peace-loving countries. Political dialogue between states with different social systems, actions by realistically minded circles, and active-ness on the part of antiwar movements and all the forces of peace indicate that it is entirely possible to achieve a return to detente, its spread to all spheres of interstate relations, and a turn toward reliable security and cooperation.

For such a change it is essential to put an end to the policy of force and confrontation. All states must strictly observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, the nonuse of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, the peaceful solution of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, and other universally recognized norms of international relations. Slander campaigns which present the situation in particular countries and their policy in a distorted light are intolerable. Nothing can justify interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples or the pursuit of a policy of state terrorism. No one must encroach on the sovereign right of every people to live and work within the sociopolitical system which they freely choose.

An improvement in international relations demands a new approach in politics according with the realities of the present-day world and demands mutual restraint. Immediate measures are needed making it possible to halt the arms race and to prevent it from spreading to outer space and to achieve a sharp reduction in arms, above all nuclear arms. In this connection note was made of the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on a package of questions concerning space-based and nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. Those taking part in the conference support the Soviet Union's constructive position aimed at the practical solution of the task of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth and the Soviet Union's major new initiative -- the proposal that the USSR and the United States should agree on a total ban on strike space armaments and the implementation of a truly radicaly, 50 percent, reduction of their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territories.

The leaders of the allies socialist states believe that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should help to ease the present dangerous tension in the world, to weaken the threat of war, and to achieve mutually acceptable solutions aimed at halting the arms race and making real headway toward disarmament.

The most important avenue in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat is the halting of the present dangerous course of events and the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe. European security, like international security as a whole, cannot be safeguarded by military means, by military strength. Lasting peace on the continent can only be achieved on the path of detente, disarmament, the strengthening of trust, and the development of international cooperation.

It is essential to halt the further deployment of nuclear weapons on the continent and to lead matters toward the reduction of these weapons. The Warsaw Pact states advocate most resolutely Europe's total liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

A substantial step along this road would be the achievement -- with a view to facilitating an accord on the speediest reciprocal reduction in medium-range nuclear means in Europe -- of a corresponding agreement separately, over and above any direct link with the problem of space and strategic arms.

In this respect the unilateral good-will actions undertaken by the Soviet Union -- such as the moratorium on the siting of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and the removal from standby alert by the Soviet side of the same number of SS-20 missiles that were additionally deployed in its European zone in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe -- are exceptionally important.

At the present time it is extremely important for all the continent's states, and first and foremost the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, to actively promote efforts aimed at reducing and removing nuclear arms from Europe, achieving success at the talks on these questions, and preventing the danger of nuclear war. Great responsibility for the fate of European and universal peace lies with those states on whose territories the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles is already taking place or is planned.

The conference expressed complete support for the initiatives regarding the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent -- particularly northern Europe and the Balkans -- and also of a corridor free from nuclear weapons along the line separating the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe.

The states represented at the conference recall their proposals, addressed to the NATO countries and retaining their topicality, to hold direct talks regarding:

The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, a treaty which would also be open to all European and other interested countries; the nonincrease and the reduction of military spending; the removal of chemical weapons from Europe. They support the efforts of the GDR and CSSR Governments to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states advocate a speedy agreement at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and propose starting with the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops.

They advocate the working out at the Stockholm conference in the very near future of substantial mutually complementary measures of a political and military nature to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

The development of all-European cooperation and trade and economic links between the CEMA countries and the EEC would be helped by the establishment of direct businesslike relations between these organizations and contacts between them on specific questions.

Calls to revise the borders between European states and their sociopolitical systems run counter to the strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations in Europe. The postwar borders on the continent are inviolable. Any attempts directly or indirectly to encroach upon them would mean undermining the foundations of the peaceful setup in Europe and would threaten peace and the peoples' security. Respect for current territorial and political realities is a necessary condition for normal relations among European states.

In this connection the danger of the reanimation of revanchist forces, above all in the FRG, was pointed out. Encouragement of whatever quarter runs counter to the interests of ensuring peace, detente, and cooperation on the continent, to the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies, and to the Helsinki final act.

The great importance of the conference held 10 years ago of the leaders of the European states, the United States, and Canada, which adopted highly important principles and provisions of which security and cooperation in Europe were to be based, was stressed. The conference was a convincing manifestation of a realistic policy, good will, and readiness to take account of each country's legitimate interests. The conference's Final Act, imbued with the spirit of detente, has stood the test of time and, as the recent foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki reaffirmed, remains the long-term program for all European cooperation.

Right now it is vitally necessary on this basis to deepen the political dialogue among the European countries in various forms and at various levels in the interests of improving the situation on the continent and strengthening mutual trust. The states represented at the conference express readiness to seek new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the West European countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. They are also prepared to develop cooperation in protecting the environment, in the sphere of culture, education, and health care, and in other questions. They have advocated and unswervingly continue to advocate that human rights be totally ensured in all spheres, given that the sovereignty of states is respected.

The Warsaw Pact states will continue to participate constructively in the work of all-European forums, including the cultural forum currently being held in Budapest. They intend to continue their efforts to ensure that the multifaceted process started in Helsinki moves forward in a confident and balanced way. The forthcoming meeting in Vienna in 1986 of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has, in their opinion, an important part to play in this respect.

The states represented at the conference invariably advocate that all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act be consistently implemented by all the signatory countries. The development of interstate relations on this basis would promote Europe's transformation into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

III.

The key task of our time is to end the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to pass on to disarmament.

A major practical contribution to the solution of this task would be the implementation of a number of priority measures by the Soviet Union and the United States. It is a question above all of suspending all work on the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms including antisatellite means; freezing existing nuclear arms at the present quantitative levels with maximum limitations on their modernization and a simultaneous cessation of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of new categories and types of these arms; and ending the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. These steps could be taken prior to the elaboration of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of questions pertaining to nuclear and space arms.

In the interests of ending the nuclear arms race it is also urgently necessary to implement a measure such as ending all nuclear explosions. The conference expressed support for the unilateral moratorium on such explosions introduced by the Soviet Union. The matter now rests above all with the United States.

The adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of a reciprocal undertaking to refrain from siting any nuclear weapons on territories of states where there are no such weapons, from building up nuclear stockpiles, and also from replacing nuclear weapons with newer ones in countries where they are already sited would serve the same aim.

The USSR and the United States could also set a good example in curbing the nonnuclear arms race.

The conference participants propose that the USSR and the United States adopt a pledge not to develop [sozdavat] and not to produce new types of conventional arms which in terms of their destructive potential are comparable to mass destruction weapons.

They also propose that the USSR and the United States freeze the numerical strength of their armed forces, including those stationed outside their national territories, at their 1 January 1986 level.

An effective measure to limit the arms race in all spheres would be a mutual decision by the USSR and the United States not to increase their defense budgets as from the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The conference expressed support for the USSR's new proposal "On international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization" which was submitted for discussion by the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. The implementation of this important initiative would not only make it possible reliably to protect mankind against the pernicious consequences of an arms race in space but would also, through joint efforts, help to achieve a breakthrough in scaling new heights in the development of science and technology for the benefit of all peoples.

As consistent champions of the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons, the states attending the conference have declared that all proposals which they have put forward earlier for the renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of such weapons, for a total ban on testing these weapons, and for the prevention of the further proliferation of these weapons in any form remain in force.

They believe that states which do not possess nuclear weapons and have no such weapons stationed on their territory have a full right to reliable international legal guarantees ensuring that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

In present conditions the task of imposing a total ban on chemical weapons and especially their particularly dangerous variety -- binary weapons -- and completely eliminating them is acquiring increasing poignancy and urgency. Given realism and good will on both sides it is quite feasible to solve this task, including the problem of monitoring the observance of a corresponding international agreement. The conference participants believe that joint efforts toward a total ban on chemical weapons would be assisted by an international accord on the nonproliferation of these weapons and are ready to take part in the elaboration of such an accord.

The states represented at the conference have again called for specific talks to be held with the aim of reaching agreements on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons at either the global or regional levels and curbing the arms race on the seas and oceans.

They also reaffirm their invariable stance in favor of new efforts on an international scale with a view to dismantling foreign military bases and withdrawing forces from foreign territories.

The states attending the conference deem it necessary to enhance the effectiveness of existing multilateral forums such as the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm Conference, and the Vienna talks, and to open a fruitful discussion of arms limitation and disarmament issues which at present are not the subject of talks. There is no weapon which these states are not prepared to limit, reduce, remove from their arsenals, and destroy forever on the basis of agreement with other states and provided that the principle of equality and identical security is observed.

The Warsaw Pact states have always examined most attentively any constructive initiatives pertaining to problems of arms limitation and reduction. They intend to act in the same manner in the future.

The socialist states represented at the conference favor a bigger contribution to the cause of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament on the part of such a representative forum as the United Nations.

Established 40 years ago by the peoples of the antifascist coalition with the aim of ridding the present and future generations of the calamities of war and maintaining peace and security, the United Nations has grown into a universal organization which must discharge its main mission in full measure, that is, it must be a center for the coordination of nations' actions in favor of preventing war. The strict observance of the lofty goals and principles proclaimed in the UN Charter is an essential prerequisite for the preservation of peace.

IV

In the course of the exchange of opinions on other international questions the top leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR stressed the readiness of the states represented at the conference for action collaboration with all interested countries for the purpose of ensuring the speediest settlement of existing conflict situations and preventing the emergence of new centers of tensions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions of the world.

Peace is indivisible, and any local conflict in the present tense international situation is fraught with the danger of developing into a clash on a large, even global scale. The imperialist policy of force and interference in other countries' internal affairs and acts of aggression must be decisively ended, conflict situations and disputes between states must be resolved by peaceful means, and the right of every people to determine their destiny independently must be fully respected.

The Warsaw Pact member states support the Latin American peoples' struggle for independence and socioeconomic progress. They condemned the aggressive actions against Nicaragua, which has the danger of direct armed incursion hanging over it, and expressed solidarity with that country. Support for socialist Cuba, which is threatened incessantly, was reaffirmed. Central America's problems can and must be resolved without outside interference, by political means excluding intervention, threats, and pressure.

The conference participants expressed the firm conviction that an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement in the Near East can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all interested parties on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and to the creation of their own, independent state; and ensuring of the right of all the region's states to independent existence and development. A practical path toward this is the holding under the UN aegis of an international conference on the Near East with all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, participating. A strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries and the Palestinian movement would promote the resolution of the Near East's problems.

The interests of strengthening peace in that part of the globe would benefit by the settlement of intra-Lebanese problems on the basis of national accord among the Lebanese themselves and the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, from the speediest ending of the war between Iran and Iraq, and from the stabilization of the situation in the Persian Gulf region.

The conference stressed the need for a just political settlement to the Cyprus problem through talks on the basis of the appropriate UN decisions, taking into account the legitimate interests of both communities and preserving the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, unified and territorially integrated, nonaligned state.

The conference participants support the efforts being made at the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, through the UN secretary general's personal representative, with the aim of achieving a political settlement.

Support was voiced for the DPRK's efforts and initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and at the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea. Particular importance attaches to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, to the resolution by political means of the problems existing in Southeast Asia, and to the strengthening of confidence and security in those regions. Making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and convening an international conference to that end are a vital concern. The efforts of the southern Pacific states to create a ~~nuclear-free zone~~ serve the interests of ensuring general security.

In examining the situation in southern Africa support was expressed for the Namibian people's selfless struggle, under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, for their country's freedom and independence and the need was stressed for Namibia to be granted independence without delay. The conference participants resolutely condemn the policy of apartheid pursued in the Republic of South Africa and the mass repressions against the indigenous African population, and they insist on an end to support for the racist Pretoria regime. They demand an end to aggressive actions, interference, and military intervention by imperialist forces against Angola and other states in southern Africa.

The Warsaw Pact states support the Romanian proposal on the adoption at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly of an appeal to states in a conflict situation to halt hostilities immediately and proceed to negotiations, and also of a call to all UN member states to resolve conflicts and disputes by political means.

The growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs was noted. Respecting completely the independence of this movement and the principles on which it is founded, the socialist states represented at the conference are prepared to continue to cooperate actively with the nonaligned countries in the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, for disarmament and peace, for the relaxation of tension, against neocolonialism and racism, and for national independence; and in the solution of international economic problems.

They firmly advocate the normalization of international ties in the sphere of economics, science, and technology; the elimination of any artificial barriers and discriminatory restrictions whatsoever; measures to strengthen trust in economic relations; the restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis; the establishment of a new international economic order; and the liquidation of underdevelopment.

There is an urgent need for the settlement of the problem of the developing countries' external debt, which is one of the burdensome consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism and a factor of the complication of international life. The socialist states advocate the regulation of international currency and financial relations, so that they do not become a means of political pressure and interference in [others'] internal affairs. The conference participants express themselves in favor of the speediest start of specific businesslike negotiations with the UN framework and with the participation of all states with a view to the global and just settlement of the most important international economic problems, including the problem of external indebtedness.

The Warsaw Pact states perceive the issues of ensuring peace and international security, halting the arms race, and making the transition to disarmament in close linkage with the solution of other global problems being encountered by mankind: surmounting economic backwardness and liquidating the vast areas of hunger, poverty, epidemics, and illiteracy; meeting mankind's growing requirements for energy, raw material, and food resources; protecting the natural environment; and the peaceful conquest of the world ocean and space.

If these problems are not resolved by the joint efforts of the world community, then their further exacerbation is inevitable, as is the emergence of new sources of international tension. An essential condition of the successful solution of these problems is the cessation of the arms race, a substantial reduction in states' military expenditures -- and primarily of those states possessing a major potential -- and the channeling of a part of the resources saved toward the economic and social needs of the developing countries.

Right now, thanks to the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the development of the process of the internationalization of mankind's economic life, it has become possible to implement international problems of scientific research and experimental and design work and to create equipment and technology capable of increasing many times over the productivity of social labor. What is important, however, is the targeting of such programs.

The conference participants are convinced that in modern conditions it is essential to subordinate international scientific and technical cooperation to exclusively peaceful purposes and to impart a global nature to it. This will be the most reliable guarantee that the new achievements of human genius will not become the cause of discord between nations but will be collectively utilized by them in the general interest. A unified global program in this sphere could be subordinated to such goals as the utilization of electronics, robot technology, biotechnology, nuclear physics, and other key avenues of a contemporary science and technology for the solution of tasks common to all mankind. The states participating in the conference declare that they are prepared to make a considerable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of such a program.

V.

Strengthening the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries, united by the common fundamental interests and goals of building socialism and communism and by the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, assumes particularly great significance in the present international situation. The conference participants emphasized in this regard the very important role played by the military and political alliance created by the Warsaw Pact, which has now reliably protected the fraternal peoples' peaceful creative labor for 30 years and is an important factor for maintaining peace in Europe and the world as a whole.

The decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact unanimously adopted by the allied states reflects their inexorable will to strengthen friendship and cooperation and to jointly pursue a coordinated course in international affairs.

The states belonging to the Warsaw Pact will continue to consistently implement a course of enhancing the effectiveness of their cooperation in all spheres on the basis of a harmonious combination of their national and international interests.

They intend to pool their efforts to an increasing extent with the aim of ensuring the fraternal countries' dynamic socioeconomic development by accelerating scientific and technical progress and further improving their peoples' prosperity. They attach great importance to the speediest implementation of measures to expand economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and collaboration [kooperirovaniye] and to deepen socialist economic integration as outlined by the CEMA economic summit, especially in priority areas.

The conference participants expressed their resolve to continue to increase the mutual exchange of experience of socialist and communist building and to promote to the utmost the development of ties between fraternal parties and contacts between governments and parliaments, ministries and departments, and public organizations and labor collectives. They intend to deepen cooperation in the sphere of science, culture, and education and to promote the expansion of tourism and local ties and contacts among citizens.

Convinced that the interaction [vzaimodeystviye] of the socialist countries meets the interests of each of them and the world socialist system as a whole, the states represented at the conference will continue to seek to develop relations and multifaceted cooperation with all other socialist states. In this connection they state their readiness for interaction with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The participants in the conference recall that Europe's division into opposing military groupings was not the socialist countries' choice. But as long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their readiness to undertake the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO and as a first step to abolish their military organizations.

During the conference in Sofia its participants stressed the great, world-historical importance of the freedom-loving peoples' victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism, whose 40th anniversary was widely celebrated by the world's peoples.

Historical experience has shown that no force can break the will of peoples defending their freedom and independence; any attempts to crush the socialist system are doomed to inevitable defeat; and the peoples must be vigilant with regard to the intrigues of the imperialist circles who are nurturing plans to establish world rule. The lessons of World War II also confirm something else: Active cooperation between states, including those belonging to different social systems, in the struggle against aggression and war and for peace and universal security is necessary and possible. This must be achieved before it is too late, before bombs begin to drop and missiles begin to fly.

The Warsaw Pact states appeal to the governments and peoples of all countries of Europe and other continents to pool their efforts in the struggle against the threat of universal annihilation looming over mankind and to resolve all international problems, even the most acute and complex, by political means, by negotiations and fruitful dialogue based on a consideration of the sides' legitimate interests. Differences in world views and political and other convictions must not be an obstacle to this. By acting vigorously and cohesively, the forces of peace can avert a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard the peoples' supreme right -- the right to a peaceful life and independence and free development.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

For the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMMUNIST RELATIONS

For the GDR -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

For the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

For the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the USSR -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

For the CSSR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR

Sofia, 23 October 1985.

Warsaw Pact Communique Published

PM231630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

["Communique of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee Conference" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states party to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid was held in Sofia 22-23 October 1985.

The following took part in the conference:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, delegation head; Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and PRB foreign minister; Dobri Dzharov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and PRB minister of national defense; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] -- Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary and delegation head; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers; Matias Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and HPR foreign minister; and Istvan Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and HPR defense minister;

From the GDR -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, delegation head; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister;

From the Polish People's Republic [PPR] -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, delegation head; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PPR foreign minister; and Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PPR minister of national defense;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR] -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and SRR president, delegation head; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the SRR Council of Ministers; Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and SRR minister of national defense; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and SRR foreign minister;

From the USSR -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delegation head; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign trade;

From the CSSR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, delegation head; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister; and Milan Vlacik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also participated in the conference's work. Mariy Ivanov, PRB first deputy foreign minister, was general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee at the conference.

The Political Consultative Committee Conference was opened by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRB State Council.

The conference was chaired in turn by: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRB State Council; and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The conference participants examined the situation in Europe in detail and exchanged views on key problems of international relations as a whole. Main attention was devoted to urgent tasks of the struggle for peace, the elimination of the nuclear threat and a turn for the better in the situation in Europe and throughout the world; and the prevention of the militarization of space and termination of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; for disarmament; and for a return of interstate relations to the channel of detente and equal mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

There was also a fruitful exchange of views on topical questions of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states. At the conference stress was laid on the significance of joint action in their implementation of the course aimed at radically improving international relations, further strengthening the allied countries' unity and cohesion, and reliably safeguarding their security.

When dealing with the activity of the defensive political alliance of the Warsaw Pact states the participants in the Political Consultative Committee Conference positively assessed the work of the foreign ministers committee and defense ministers committee during the period since the previous conference in Prague in January 1983 and determined future tasks.

The Political Consultative Committee heard a report from the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces on the practical work done by the joint command and adopted a corresponding decision.

The conference unanimously adopted a statement of the Warsaw Pact member states "for the elimination of the nuclear threat and a turn for the better in European and world affairs," which is being published separately.

It was agreed that the PRB, as the country hosting the conference, will ensure the dissemination of the statement as an official UN document and will bring it to the notice of all the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Here their attention will be drawn to the Warsaw Pact states' peace initiatives and proposals spelled out in the statement.

The conference took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It demonstrated the Warsaw Pact states' unity of views on the fundamental problems of European and world politics that were discussed. The next conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee will be held in Budapest, capital of the HPR.

Delegations Depart 23 Oct

AU231922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The delegations of the GDR, led by Comrade Erich Honecker; Poland, led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski; Romania, led by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; the members of the USSR delegation, Comrades Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Sergey Sokolov, Konstantin Rusakov, and Boris Aristov; Hungary, led by Comrade Janos Kadar; and the CSSR, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, have departed from Bulgaria.

USSR Marshal Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed forces, has also departed from Bulgaria.

The party and state leaders of the fraternal countries and the members of the delegations were cordially seen off at the Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

Soviet Delegates Depart

LD231805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Members of the Soviet delegation, comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Rusakov, and Aristov, who were taking part in the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, today left Sofia.

At the airport, where the state flags of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were raised, they were seen off by Comrades Zhivkov, Filipov, Dzhurov, Mladenov, Lukanov, Stanishev, and other comrades.

Delegation Returns from Sofia

LD231928 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 23, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau, USSR Defense minister, Konstantin Rusakov; secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, have returned to Moscow from Sofia today. [words indistinct] Soviet delegation they took part in the scheduled meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

At the airport the members of the delegation were met by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev and Viktor Chebrikov, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Nikolay Talyzin and other [words indistinct].

Moscow TV Commentary

LD232349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy; announcer read]

[Text] The results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participant states, which has ended in Sofia, have at once become the main topic in of radio and television news bulletins in many countries of the world. The leading agencies are setting out in detail the documents that were adopted at the conference, and first and foremost the statement on the removal of the nuclear threat and in favor of a turn for the better in European and world affairs. The initial comments already stress the resolution of the socialist countries, which has been confirmed once again, to struggle actively for lasting peace on our planet, for the prevention of the militarization of space and the halting of the arms race, and for the removal of the threat of nuclear war. The conviction, expressed in Sofia, that the coming Soviet-American summit meeting should contribute to the alleviation of the present dangerous tension in the world, the reduction of the threat of war, and the attainment of mutually acceptable decisions directed toward the halting of the arms race and realistic progress toward disarmament, is being noted in particular. As is known, it is precisely at this that the proposals and initiatives are aimed which are made by the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism.

TASS REPORT

LD231831 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Arms Race Must Be Stopped! Proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Countries" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 TASS -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which closed here today suggested that the Soviet Union and the United States take a number of priority measures to halt the arms race, primarily the race with nuclear weapons, and go over to disarmament.

"The first and foremost things to do", it is said in the statement adopted at the meeting "are to halt all work to develop, test and deploy space strike weapons, including ASAT systems; to freeze all the existing nuclear armaments at the present quantitative levels with the maximum restrictions on their modernisation and with the simultaneous termination of the development, testing and deployment of new kinds and types of such armaments to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. These steps could be taken even before an agreement is worked out by the USSR and the United States on the entire range of questions related to nuclear and space weapons."

"The interests of terminating the nuclear arms race," the document points out, "imperatively demand also the implementation of such a measure as the ending of all nuclear explosions. The meeting voiced support for the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on such explosions. The ball is now in the court of the USA."

This goal could also be met by the adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of America of a mutual obligation to refrain from the deployment of any nuclear weapons in the territories of states in which there are no such weapons, not to build up nuclear arms arsenals and also not to replace such weapons in those countries, in which they have already been deployed, with new ones."

The participants in the meeting suggested that the USSR and the USA assume the obligation not to develop and not to produce new types of conventional weapons which are comparable in their effects to weapons of mass destruction.

They also suggested that the numerical strength of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the USA, including those outside their national territories, should be frozen on January 1, 1986, and the mutual non-increase of the military budgets of the USSR and the USA beginning with the next fiscal year be introduced.

The meeting voiced support for the new proposal of the USSR. "On international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarisation," tabled at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly. "The implementation of that important initiative," says the document, "could make it possible not only dependably to shield mankind from the pernicious consequences of the arms race but also to make by joint efforts a decisive surge to new frontiers in the development of science and technology for the good of all the peoples."

The states participating in the meeting stated that proposals made by them earlier on the renunciation of the first use of these weapons by all the nuclear powers, on the comprehensive prohibition of their test and on the prevention of their further proliferation in any form remain in force.

They believe that the states which do not possess nuclear weapons or have them in their territories have every right to dependable international legal guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

Having pointed out the acute and urgent task of the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, including their especially dangerous types, binary weapons, the participants in the meeting expressed their confidence that the joint efforts in this direction would be promoted by an international accord on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons, and reiterated their readiness to contribute to the drafting of such an accord.

The states represented at the meeting again urged concrete negotiations to achieve an agreement on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, whether on a global or on a regional level, and on the restriction of the arms race in the seas and oceans.

They reiterated their immutable stand that fresh efforts should be taken on an international scale to remove foreign military bases and to withdraw troops from foreign territories.

The states participating in the meeting consider it necessary to raise the efficiency of the ongoing multilateral forums, such as the Geneva disarmament conference, the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks, and stand for a larger contribution of such a representative forum as the United Nations towards the ending of the arms race and towards disarmament, says the document.

GORBACHEV VISIT TO BULGARIA REPORTED

Gorbachev Attends Agreement Signing

LD231019 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 23 TASS -- The signing of an intergovernmental agreement on instituting joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-and-production associations in the field of machine tool manufacture took place here today.

The agreement was signed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers.

The agreement signed is an important step in the development of direct production contacts between the enterprises of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. It contributes to giving greater scope to specialisation and coordination of production and to deepening socialist economic integration.

The signing ceremony was attended by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, president of Bulgaria's Council of State, by members of the party and government delegations of the USSR and Bulgaria to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Gorbachev, Zhivkov Lay Wreaths

AU240924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev today laid wreaths at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the creator of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and leader of the world proletariat.

Afterward Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects at Dimitrov's tomb. The wreath bore the message: "To Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian people, eminent revolutionary-Marxist, and faithful friend of the Soviet Union, from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev." A representative honor guard present military honors. The Bulgarian and the Soviet anthems and the Internationale were played.

BTA REPORT

AU240850 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, is starting today his friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here on Monday to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

"Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit is a new manifestation of the traditional friendly Bulgaro-Soviet relations, established from their very beginning upon the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It will undoubtedly play an important role for their development and strengthening. Every top level meeting is a great political event for the two countries and has a lasting impact upon their socio-political life. These meetings are also a great contribution to the further development and broadening of cooperation.

The comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. is in complete concord with the processes of socialist economic integration of the C.M.E.A. member-states, with the development of the political and ideological unity of action of the countries of the socialist community.

It is often stated here that socialist Bulgaria today, is an excellent example of what a small and very backward in the past country can do after embarking on the road of socialism and entering into close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. This conclusion stems from the socio-economic advance of Bulgaria, from the country's international prestige.

A qualitatively new stage in the development of this cooperation has been started with the decisions of the Moscow economic summit of 1984. An important step forward in the relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. is the long-term program for economic and techno-scientific cooperation to the year 2000, signed recently in Moscow by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

The top priority fields of cooperation, outlined in the document, reflect the tasks standing before the two countries and related to the intensification of the socio-economic development through the intensification of production and techno-scientific progress. This new element in the bilateral cooperation will naturally be in the core of new forms and means for the widening of the contacts, in the opening up of new perspective for the better utilization the two countries' economic potential.

Internationally, the relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. have been demonstrated in the coordination [word indistinct] political line of the countries of the socialist community in their struggle for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov has synthesized Bulgaria's principled course in the following words: "To support the Soviet Union today means to support peace, it also means to be against war."

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria fully support the constructive positions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government on the issues of peace and detente, on the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its proliferation into space, positions confirmed by the latest Soviet peace initiatives, announced by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France.

Bulgaria has given her contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace through her Balkans policy through her initiative to turn the region into a zone free of nuclear Weapons. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has voiced his support for his idea in his speech before the French National Assembly.

Ryzhkov Meets With Bulgarian, CSSR Premiers

LD232015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today met Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

An exchange of views took place on questions relating to Soviet-Bulgarian relations and to the results of the work of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Special attention was devoted to the immediate tasks of further deepening cooperation between the USSR and People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of using progressive forms of joint scientific and production activity in various sectors of the national economy.

On the same day, a meeting took place between Comrade Ryzhkov and Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers. A number of questions relating to Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation were examined, particularly in the light of its role in raising the intensification of the Soviet and Czechoslovak economies on the basis of the acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress. The conversations passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, took part in the conversations.

RYZHKOVA, FILIPOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC COORDINATION

AU231526 Sofia BTA in English 1516 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a meeting with Mr. Nicolai Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The two prime ministers viewed important issues of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation related to the long-term program for the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries for the period of time until the year 2000, signed between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last June. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the plan for the successful implementation of the long-term program, developed by the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet commission for economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

They noted that the joint work on the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period allows for the signing of a protocol on the coordination of the plans for this period.

The two leaders examined the practical possibilities for the application of new forms of cooperation between the economic organizations of the two countries and the prospects for the improvement of the ties in the field of techno-scientific cooperation.

The meeting, which passed in the cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, was attended by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the U.S.S.R., on the Bulgarian side, and on the Soviet side: Mr. Boris Aristov, member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Boris Batsanov, chief of the secretariat of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Bulgaria.

SHEVARDNADZE TRAVELS TO UN JUBILEE SESSION

Sofia Departure

LD231221 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze left Sofia today, heading for New York to attend celebration meetings of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, by other officials.

New York Arrival

LD240305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0250 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 24 Oct (TASS) -- The special representative of the Soviet Union -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign affairs minister -- has arrived in New York to participate in the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

Conversation With Peres

TA240523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres met in New York last night with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze. They agreed to meet again, but did not specify any time, as we hear in this report from Jonathan Schechter in New York.

[Begin Schechter recording] It was an impromptu meeting lasting about 25 minutes. The prime minister met with Shevardnadze at a reception for visiting heads of state given by President Reagan here in New York. Details are still sketchy but, according to sources, the two mainly discussed the upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. They spoke of the possibility of reestablishing diplomatic relations, and they also discussed the Jewish community of Soviet Georgia where Shevardnadze had been a Communist Party leader.

Peres brought up the topic of aliyah from the Soviet Union, but at that point, Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin joined the conversation and reminded the prime minister that there are many Soviet Jews who drop out along the way to Israel. The implication seemed to be that this represented a possible impediment to increased aliyah.

Nothing was reportedly resolved during their meeting except that Peres and Shevardnadze spoke about the possibility of another meeting to take place in the future, but they did not specify a date. It is not expected to happen during this visit because of a small degree of overlap in their tight schedules here in New York. In fact, Peres had repeatedly expressed doubts that he would be able to meet with the Soviet foreign minister at all this week, but sources stressed, this was not because Israel or the Soviet Union did not want the meeting to take place.

Among other world leaders with whom Prime Minister Peres talked at last night's reception were Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and U.S. President Reagan. The President praised Prime Minister Peres' speech to the United Nations, calling it outstanding. [end recording]

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES UN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD231643 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 23 TASS -- The founding of the United Nations Organization 40 years ago became the legitimate result of the great victory of the freedom-loving peoples over the forces of nazism, which signalled the triumph of life over death, reason over madness, humanism over barbarity, said Viktor Israelyan, a member of the Foreign Ministry Collegium. He addressed a press conference here today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

Viktor Israelyan drew attention to the United Nations' immense role in facilitating the liquidation of colonial empires and said that the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted a quarter of a century ago at the initiative of the USSR, largely contributed to the fact that within the shortest possible stretch of history the peoples of dozens of states and dependent territories cast off the disgraceful yoke of colonial suppression and became full-fledged members of the organization.

The United Nations Organization should pay much attention to the problem of eliminating seats of international tension, primarily, in the Middle East, in Central America and in the south of Africa. Peoples cannot reconcile themselves to a situation when Security Council resolutions on these issues remain on paper, the Soviet representative said. It is essential that the existing conflicts be doused and, moreover, that everything be done to prevent the flare up of new crisis situations.

The United Nations is duty bound to work resolutely and consistently for ultimately stamping out all vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, putting a stop to all manoeuvres of the South African racists and their patrons, who are out to keep Namibia in colonial yoke and stubbornly pursue the policy of aggression and state terrorism against independent African states.

Viktor Israelyan recalled what the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said in his message of greetings to the participants in the special jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly to mark the 25th anniversary of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, namely, that the Soviet Union will continue making every effort in the work for full and scrupulous implementation of the declaration, vigorously contribute to the United Nations activity in the field of ultimately abolishing colonialism, racism and apartheid.

UN DELEGATE APPEALS FOR UNITED EFFORT ON ARMS

LD221018 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 22 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev

Participants in the general debate at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly stress the need for more vigorous efforts by all states in curbing the arms race and adopting radical measures in the field of disarmament.

Member of the Indian parliament G.G. Swell pointed to an extreme danger of "star wars" preparations and the mendacity of the assertions about the "defensive" character of the plans. He pointed out that the systems to be deployed in outer space can be used not for defensive purposes, but for hitting targets on earth and launching nuclear war.

Space should be free of weapons, its use should be subordinated only to peaceful aims in the interests of all of mankind, said Mohamed Shakir (Egypt).

He stressed that the final declaration of the Third Non-Proliferation Review Conference reaffirmed mankind's striving to strengthen the barriers in the way of the spread of nuclear weapons, to achieve general and complete disarmament and to cooperate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The world community highly appreciates the package of Soviet initiatives the implementation of which would consolidate strategic stability, and mutual confidence. Edmonde Dever (Belgium) described their advancement as an event of great importance.

The Soviet Union responded with a concept of peace and cooperation in outer space to the "star wars" programme, said Deputy Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Peter Florin. A U.S. positive response to the Soviet proposals, he stressed, would help curb the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Interrelationships between limiting the buildup and reducing armaments, on the one hand, and preventing their spread to other areas, on the other, become obvious as never before in the nuclear-space age, said the USSR representative Vladimir Petrovskiy. This is particularly apparent at present when the arms race threatens to spill over into outer space, to enter a qualitatively new stage. If the United States carries out its plans to militarize outer space, this will reduce to nought both "vertical" and "horizontal" restrictions that have been put on the arms development through immense effort, he said. The ABM Treaty would become the first of the numerous victims of the weapons deployment in space. Every step towards developing "star wars" armaments contradicts the treaty's very essence, both its letter and spirit.

The package of major Soviet initiatives convincingly confirms the USSR readiness for implementing the objectives of the Geneva talks, coordinated between the USSR and the USA: Not only to stop the nuclear arms race, but also to reduce sharply their level and simultaneously prevent an arms race in outer space, the speaker stressed.

The USSR moratorium on any nuclear explosions lays groundwork for advancing towards the curtailment of nuclear armaments and creates favourable conditions for concluding an international comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, said the Soviet representative. This measure would facilitate the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union regards as a kind of "second front" in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat, curb the arms race and strengthen international security at regional and global levels.

The Soviet representative came out in favour of backing the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, resolving the issue of the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states, working out an international agreement on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons and the establishment of chemical weapon-free zones in Europe and other areas, developing a convention banning chemical weapons, and a broad range of measures limiting and reducing conventional armaments and armed forces. The Soviet Union appeals to all states to join in its efforts to open the kind of "second front" against the war menace, the Soviet representative stressed in conclusion.

BOVIN DISCUSSES MANKIND'S OUTLOOK FOR WAR

PM221620 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 13 Oct 85 p 5

[Extract from book by IZVESTIYA political analyst Aleksandr Bovin: "Let's Speak Frankly"]

[Text] [Question] Much is being written today about the alarming and ever-widening gap between the advanced and the developing countries. Do you think this could eventually lead to a war, an armed collision between the North and the South?

[Answer] The discussion of political problems in terms of "North" and "South" tends to lack objectivity. We are not going to understand political realities any better if, for instance, we include the Soviet Union and the United States in the "North" and Chile and Mexico in the "South." Where then shall we put the Republic of South Africa? Or India which has its own North and South?

But never mind terminology. The idea is sufficiently clear. My answer would be: I don't think there is any real possibility of a large-scale military conflict between the developed and the developing countries. The ruling circles of North America and Western Europe are not interested in such a conflict if only because it would weaken the West's positions vis-a-vis the East. The developing countries are also unlikely to engage in such a conflict, the odds being too great against them. As the correlation of forces changes, as the developing countries become developed ones, the present causes of a clash will disappear. New causes may appear, but of these one can hardly say anything definite now.

All this does not preclude local conflicts of limited duration (like the one between Britain and Argentina). Their impact on world politics depends on many variables.

The real question is not whether there might be a clash between the "North" and the "South" but to what extent the arms race, into which many "Third World" countries are being increasingly drawn, further hinders and slows down their advancement towards genuine progress and freedom. Unfortunately, the "North" sets a bad example here. The Soviet proposals to capitalist states that an agreement be reached on reducing military expenses and on using part of the funds thus released for meeting the needs of the developing countries have been rejected.

[Question] There are those who think that the developing countries will move forward despite all internal and external difficulties. Such is progress, so to speak. So in time another 100 factories will be built, another 100 power stations, another 100 towns, another 1,000 kilometres of railway, and so on. But what about nature? What is left of it is to be found mostly in the "Third World." If progress has to be paid for with the tropical forests of the Amazon basin or the African savannas, is it worth having?

[Answer] Unfortunately, mankind has no choice in the matter. For the time being the technosphere, or "second nature," can only advance by injuring and destroying the "first nature," the biosphere. In their book, *The Limits to Growth*, published in 1971, Dr. Meadows and his colleagues wrote that if the "rich nations" were to propose "a freezing of the status quo of economic development of the world's nations," that proposal "would be taken as a final act of neocolonialism." That is still true today.

The attitude of those countries that are stepping up their fight against backwardness and paying little heed to the demands of ecology is understandable and even justifiable. But this does not make things easier. Experts have estimated that 7.5 million hectares of tropical rain forest are lost each year, or about 20 hectares a minute.

At this rate tropical forests, which now occupy one-tenth of the Earth's surface, will disappear by the year 2100. This will have catastrophic effects on the biosphere and therefore on man.

But one doesn't have to travel to the banks of the Amazon to size up the extent of danger. In Europe alarm has been raised with respect to the Rhine. In Federal Germany three million tons of sulphur dioxide and over three million tons of nitric oxides are ejected into the air each year; this comes to 100 kilograms of toxic substances per capita. The excessive use of chemicals in agriculture and motor exhaust fumes containing poisonous heavy metals are other leading sources of air and water pollution and consequently affect the quality of foodstuffs. "The toxic apocalypse has already begun for the greater part of the West German population," said the managing board of the Federation of German Trade Unions (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund). "In the next 15 years our population may be exposed to the danger of epidemic diseases."

It sometimes seems to me that the danger of a severe ecological crisis breaking out is much greater and more real than that of a total war. The threat of war is tangible and is understood by all. History and the memory of the millions of people who died in wars help to make the danger real. Powerful anti-war movements have emerged. But what about the danger of an ecological crisis? Many still regard it as something abstract, academic, something imagined by scientists and nervous intellectuals. It is true that billions of dollars are being allocated for environmental protection both in the East and the West, but many more billions of dollars continue to be spent on what we may call environmental destruction. Ecological awareness, discipline and responsibility have not yet become a part of our consciousness and behaviour. And no one knows when the last drop will make the cup run over and set off a chain reaction of irreversible changes in the biosphere.

[Question] Are you in sympathy with the "Greens"?

[Answer] I have read their statements, articles and books. Much of what they say appeals to me and coincides with my own ideas and feelings on the subject. But there is also much that looks to me like a peculiar mixture of fanaticism and naivety, radicalism and utopian thinking. Many people, even who are not Marxists, know these words written by Karl Marx: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it." Today, according to the "Greens," the main task is not to change the world but to preserve it, i.e., to prevent man from destroying himself by destroying nature. Thus Marxism is replaced by "radical-ecological materialism."

The demands of the "Greens" are radical indeed. For instance, they are in principle against nuclear power engineering. They insist that chemicalization of agriculture should be stopped. They are against large-scale industry, against "industrial systems" which ruin the environment.

[Question] But you yourself have said we should be ecologically aware and responsible.

[Answer] So I have. The "Greens" are certainly right when they stress the acuteness of ecological problems. But any truth can be reduced to absurdity if it is "blown up" beyond all proportion. This, unfortunately, is what the "Greens" are doing. Their radicalism, their attacks on the "demons of technology" amount in effect to a rejection of scientific and technological progress... An attempt is being made to escape from our time into the past. But such attempts have never succeeded.

One cannot preserve the world without changing it. This is the whole point of the matter.

But preserving the world does not mean smashing up cars in order to ride in horse-drawn carts. Nuclear power stations, criticism notwithstanding, are a necessary step towards the power engineering of the future. Scientific and technological progress in itself is neither good nor bad. Technology is not antihuman. But the intentions of people and the conditions and manner of using technology can be antihuman, for they depend on the kind of social relations and forms that prevail in a given society. While attacking the effects (byproducts) of scientific and technological progress, the "Greens", at least many of them, ignore their causes (the power of capital, the power of a minority). Herein lies the basic flaw of their ecological programme. Without a sound social foundation the programme is mere utopia. The "ecological, self-governed, emancipated socialism" proclaimed by Petra Kelly is only another variety of utopian petty-bourgeois socialism.

The "Greens" are right in linking together the problems of ecology and the problems of preventing war and of disarmament. War is certainly an "ecological catastrophe". Preservation of ecological balance on the planet depends first of all on stopping the arms race. Disarmament is the most important and most urgent of all global problems. One can hope to prevent an ecological crisis only after this problem has been solved.

[Question] Do you believe disarmament is possible? "They shall beat their sword into ploughshares" -- these words were said two thousand years ago. And for two thousand years ploughshares have been turned into swords. Philosophers work out ways of ensuring "external peace", but politicians need peace only in order to prepare for the next war. After World War II thousands of hours have been spent on disarmament talks; meanwhile, the mountains of weapons have continued to grow.

Could it that detente and disarmament, too, are utopias?

[Answer] Such a conclusion would be too pessimistic. History is also a process of making utopias real. A hundred years ago a seven-hour working day, free medical care and free education seemed utopian. Today they are part of everyday life for scores of millions of people in different countries. History transforms utopias into reality, but this transformation is a result of purposeful and persistent struggle.

And the fight has already yielded good results in the field of detente and disarmament. In Europe it has been possible to break the tragic cycle; war -- a peaceful respite -- then war again. Nearly 20 treaties and agreements have been concluded, which to a certain extent restrict the arms race.

It is true that from the late 1970s the world has entered a phase of sharp confrontation. It is true that the present US administration has smashed or spoiled a great deal. Still I believe in human reason, the reason of mankind as a whole. I believe in the mechanisms of self-preservation which ought to save life on Earth.

OPPOSITION TO JORDANIAN ARMS SALE SEAL CONFIRMS ME POLICY

LD231547 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Banking on Blackmail and Intimidation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 23 TASS -- By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev.

There is a strong opposition in the U.S. Congress to the two-billion-dollar arms sale deal with Jordan, the American NBC television network has reported. According to the report, 73 senators, out of whom 29 are Republicans, will be opposed to the deal until Jordan starts peace talks with Israel.

Washington, in fact, has once again openly confirmed the pro-Israeli character of its Middle East policy which rests on all-round support for Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations and desire to attain common objectives of subordinating the Middle East peoples and states to the imperialist-Zionist dictate. The banking, as it always with regard to Arab states, is on power pressure and intimidation.

All means are used for this purpose -- from levers of economic and military cooperation to rude and uncereceremonious interference in the affairs of sovereign Arab states, members of the United Nations. Israel's bandit raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, carried out, according to the Arab press, with knowledge and complicity of the United States, was the latest convincing evidence of the policy of state-sponsored [words indistinct] that Washington [words indistinct] The Middle East and constructive international efforts in this direction. This course encroaches upon the interests and legitimate rights of the Arabs.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE RECENT U.S. ACTIONS IN MIDEAST

Anatoliy Gromyko

PM230923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Commentary by Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of African Countries, under the rubric "Interview Via Teletype": "Flouting the Law"]

[Text] This report has just been received:

Washington, 18 Oct -- It has become known here that the United States transferred U.S. landing forces to Sigonella Air Base without Italy's permission. They were ordered to capture by force the individuals who took over the ship Achille Lauro. With guns at the ready, they surrounded the Egyptian aircraft as soon as it landed at the air base. Italian troops arrived at the base at the same time. As a result of the "commando" actions, the situation became so tense that exchanges of fire almost broke out between them and the Italian troops.

We asked Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of African Countries, to comment on this:

Of course, the report which you have just read to me, together with other reports which have recently been received from the Mediterranean region, cannot fail to arouse concern about the serious complication of the situation in the region. It sheds additional light on the events connected with the interception in international airspace by U.S. Navy fighters of the Egyptian civilian aircraft on which members of the Palestine Liberation Front were flying.

The U.S. actions and the reluctance of the White House to make official apologies to Egypt have elicited resolute condemnation from the Arab public. An entire series of prominent politicians and statesmen have already condemned the irresponsible U.S. steps. President Mubarak of Egypt has declared he is deeply shocked and staggered at the action taken with the U.S. Administration's approval to intercept the Egyptian civilian aircraft. It has also been condemned by Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the Political department of the PLO Executive Committee. For the first time in many years, Egyptian newspapers have published anti-U.S. cartoons, and spontaneous anti-U.S. demonstrations are being seen in the cities. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi also sharply criticized the White House at the conclusion of his visit to Britain.

The list of politicians who have condemned the U.S. action in one way or another could be continued. However, this is not the point. The point is that Washington's recent steps run counter not only to the national interests of Egypt and other countries in the region, but also to the elementary norms of civilized human intercourse. The dangerous tilt which has become apparent in White House foreign policy boils down to the fact that the unrestrained use of force is increasingly frequently taking the place of pursuit of the norms of international law. This is manifested in the U.S. refusal to take note of decisions of the International Court, which is a UN organ; in White House support for the racists of the Republic of South Africa; in complicity in Israeli aggression in the Near East, and in the CIA's "undeclared war" against Nicaragua.

Whatever arguments the use of force in international relations is advocated with, it cannot replace international law. The struggle against terrorism cannot be waged with the help of terrorism. People do not combat vice with vice-ridden methods. This, incidentally, is an ancient truth. But Washington deliberately states its interventionist policy is "not under the jurisdiction" of the international community. In other words, the U.S. Administration proclaims its "right" to shake the foundations of international peace and to pursue a policy of state terrorism.

[The following editorial note is appended to the article: "The editors intend to run the rubric 'Interview Via Teletype' as a permanent feature responding to the day's topical events. Eminent scientists and publicists will participate in the conversation."]

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

PM221457 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 9

[I. Andreyev "Viewpoint": "Laws for America? They Haven't Been Written Yet!"]

[Text] Rome, Moscow -- The end of last week was a difficult time for the United States. Deputy Secretary of State J. Whitehead set off hurriedly from Rome, where he met on Saturday with Prime Minister B. Craxi, who has resigned. The White House's personal representative was entrusted with an emergency mission: He was trying to defuse the U.S.-Italian row over the Italian Government's decision to act as it deemed necessary with regard to the Palestinians intercepted by the U.S. Air Force when on board an Egyptian civilian aircraft, which was forced to land at a military base in Sicily.

They had held the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro for 51 hours and killed a disabled U.S. tourist on board. They were arrested and sent to an Italian prison to await trial. B. Craxi ordered the release of Abu al-'Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front (part of the PLO), whose extradition the United States is seeking. In Rome on Saturday it was not certain whether the row had been smoothed over.

Last Sunday, J. Whitehead flew to Cairo, where he immediately sought a meeting with President H. Mubarak. The Egyptian president, who demanded a public apology from Reagan for the interception of the Egyptian passenger plane, did not receive the White House representative. The latter had to be satisfied with a meeting with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid, to whom he conveyed a message from G. Shultz. At presstime, the U.S. Egyptian row had not been smoothed over. Why not?

To answer this seemingly simple question it is necessary to recall the events which took place 18 October. Egyptian President H. Mubarak was still waiting for Reagan's apology when the news reached Cairo that the head of the administration, receiving Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres in the White House, had assured him of his complete support for Israel. Especially in the military sphere, in order to secure superiority for the Israeli generals over the Arabs. All the Arabs, and for a long time! That was Reagan's answer to the shock the Egyptians suffered over the interception by USAF F-14's based on the aircraft carrier Saratoga in the Mediterranean (the U.S. 6th Fleet!) of the Egyptian Boeing. The Egyptian president had talks with the hijackers of the Achille Lauro, and they gave themselves up on his personal promise they would not be arrested on the banks of the Nile. When Reagan was asked whether he intended to apologize to Mubarak, he answered in just one word: "Never!"

At 0600 hours on Sunday 13 October M. Rabb, U.S. ambassador to Italy, handed a note to the country in question concerning the fate of Abu al-'Abbas. Matters were becoming heated. President Reagan called Rome and threatened to recall the ambassador. There was even talk -- in public -- of the possible breaking off of U.S.-Italian relations, if...

I will not specify what was implied, but the hullabaloo from Washington was heard all over the world. Foreign Minister G. Andreotti was unable to go to Rimini, where the "Europe-Arabs" meeting convened annually by the Italian Pio Manzu foundation opened that morning; the meeting was to discuss European-Arab relations. Andreotti was having difficulty, at the time, in tearing himself away from the journalists who besieged him with the question: "Will B. Craxi's government resign?" In connection with the fact that Italian Defense Minister G. Spadolini came out against his prime minister's decision to let Abu al-'Abbas go, rather than arresting him as President Reagan demanded, the Italians started talking about Italy's dignity and sovereignty. And about the ethics of mutual relations between NATO allies.

G. Spadolini was inexorable. It was asserted in his Republican Party that in Italy questions must be resolved only as the United States demands, whether the incident in question involves Palestinians, Arabs, or Israelis; or even "star wars." People promptly started drawing caricatures of G. Andreotti. Photomontages were prepared for the front covers of the major weeklies, depicting him as...a Palestinian! They started talking about a general debate in the Italian Parliament, which was opposed quietly but resolutely by the Christian Democrats...

Meanwhile, the United States had had another attack of "new patriotism"; senators, congressmen, and the press were making a fuss about "another victory" after the fashion of the victory over tiny Grenada. In the Pentagon military officials told reporters proudly about the interception of the Egyptian passenger Boeing-737. More and more details emerged about the killing of the disabled U.S. tourist and people inquired about what was done with his body.

It was found on Syrian shores and, after identification, was sent to the United States.

Other details of the events of late September and early October were recalled. In particular, people remembered that three Israeli tourists were killed, allegedly by Palestinians, in Cyprus 25 September. It was supposedly in revenge for their death that the PLO headquarters in Tunis was bombed!

Some people wanted the Israelis to be killed in order to hamper the implementation of the "initiative" which was to culminate in the meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. representatives. This initiative suited Washington, but not the Israeli ruling establishment. As a result, the bombing of the PLO headquarters clearly stepped up tension in the Near East. Israel's aggressive course, which is designed to make the Arabs, and especially the Palestinians, give up the struggle and capitulate, goes on.

As for the hijacking of the Italian ship Achille Lauro, something worthy of examination also happened. It was claimed that the Palestinians who are now in an Italian jail prepared their action not for the ship, but for the Israeli city of Ashdod, which they wished to penetrate from the Italian passenger liner. In that case, why did they need to kill a disabled U.S. tourist? This terrorist act cannot be justified or explained.

Just as U.S. actions cannot be justified. There is no such thing as "good terrorism" or "bad terrorism," there is only terrorism, which deserves unconditional condemnation, and terrorists, who deserve punishment. Not for nothing did Italian journalists challenge a U.S. guest of the Pio Manzu foundation at a press conference in Rimini with a question recalling the inability of the U.S. Air Force to intercept Israeli bombers flying under their noses to bomb Tunis, which they were "up to the mark" in the action against the Egyptian passenger plane. They also recalled that the fugitive murderers of a Soviet stewardess, who hijacked an Aeroflot plane to Turkey, are still in the United States, making it clear that they regard the U.S. President's actions as insulting to Italy. And Italy should not be expected to forget the U.S. insult. Nor will the insult be forgotten in Egypt, where people are highly sensitive to humiliations of that kind. The anti-U.S. demonstrations and even disturbances which have taken place in Cairo are evidence of that.

And all this time, extremists continue to hold the Soviet citizens they seized in Baghdad.

One last point. People in the United States keep saying and writing that, as a result of the unceremonious actions in the Near East, President Reagan is "scoring points" prior to the Geneva summit meeting. He is supposed to be courageously defending U.S. interests! I am convinced the rest of the world has a different impression. The United States unceremoniously violates the norms of international intercourse. And Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, in Washington, declared Israel's support for the U.S. "star wars" program. That is the price it pays for U.S. support of its anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian policy.

IZVESTIYA Comments

PM221417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[O. Tsarev article: "Like a Thief in the Night. Interception of Egyptian Plane an Act of Air Piracy"]

[Text] "Rapidly, bravely, and with great success..." -- thus, in joyful excitement, the U.S. Senate greeted the news of the interception and forced landing of the Egyptian civilian Boeing-737 by U.S. Air Force fighters.

There is no doubt that the U.S. pilots were equal to the task: The Boeing was landed at a NATO base in Italy. But the senators were patently exaggerating about the bravery they displayed in the face of the opponent -- an unarmed passenger liner.

If these praises were directed at those members of the U.S. Administration, including the President, who took part in drafting the decision, the thrill of power obviously somewhat eclipsed the congressmen's reason. The following words would be more fitting here: "Impudently, basely, and with unpredictable consequences..."

After the failure of the U.S. military adventure in Lebanon in 1983, the U.S. Administration desperately needed a pretext to demonstrate its strength in the Near East. Such an opportunity presented itself when the four Palestinians seized the Italian ocean liner Achille Lauro. U.S. special forces immediately prepared an operation to free the hostages directly at sea. When the four voluntarily surrendered to the Egyptian authorities, the U.S. Administration -- seeing such a good opportunity to distinguish itself slipping away from it -- issued the order to intercept the plane risking the life of the same sort of people it wanted to free on the Italian vessel.

It is now clear that, in implementing this operation, Washington was pursuing far-reaching aims which consisted in demonstrating the effectiveness of the U.S. military machine in the Mediterranean, showing the Arab countries that the United States and Israel, which just before this had effected a raid on Tunis with the U.S.'s help, are the bosses of the situation in the Near East, pushing the Arab states by the threat of force into separate deals with Israel at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and foisting a U.S.-style peace on the Near East region.

And just when it seemed to the White House that things were going splendidly, the situation took an unexpected turn. In just 24 hours, as the U.S. mass media note, the mood in Washington changed: It was difficult to describe what ensued from the night operation in the sky above the Mediterranean as a military-political triumph. It complicated -- time will tell how seriously -- U.S. relations with Egypt, introduced tension into Washington's relations with Rome, and provoked sharp condemnation from the Arab states.

First above all Egypt. When President Mubarak spoke of his country's humiliation through the U.S. actions, he seemed to be transferring a personal insult onto the entire Egyptian people. The United States, however, powerful it is, is not capable of humiliating a nation. It flagrantly violated Egypt's sovereignty, but it has only humiliated those who cooperated with it and trusted it.

President Mubarak has already said on more than one occasion that Egypt's actions to save the hostages were only begun after the consent of all interested parties had been obtained. The decision to hand over the hijackers to the PLO leadership for trial, he stressed was also taken with Reagan's consent.

But, as is now clear to everybody, the U.S. partners were simply deceiving the Egyptian leadership. As a White House spokesman admitted, all available means were set in motion for this. The well-informed British newspaper THE OBSERVER wrote bluntly that the operation attests to the highly effective work of U.S. intelligence in Cairo. It kept virtually permanent tabs on the four Palestinians via its agents in the relevant organs of a state friendly to the United States.

Did the U.S. leadership intend that the action to hijack the plane would put the Egyptian president in a humiliating position? Without a doubt. Reagan took the decision while in flight aboard the presidential aircraft. In view of the urgency of the matter, he discussed it with Defense Secretary Weinberger by radio telephone, without resorting to enciphering the conversation.

The U.S. press reports that during the discussion the phrase "This action will undermine our relations with Egypt" was uttered. But, apparently, Washington decided that it would ultimately go away with it. It was not for nothing that Reagan, in issuing the interception order, let slip the phrase: "I am not bothered about the consequences. I want the plane to be landed on friendly territory."

Having involved Italy in the piratical action, Washington did not simply make use of the NATO base on its territory. It was counting on setting its "model" ally against the Arab states and undermining its relations with the PLO leadership. And yet, Prime Minister Craxi displayed sufficient firmness and principledness in not handing over the four Palestinians to the reprisals of U.S. justice and by announcing that Italy did not have enough weighty legal reasons to detain two other Arabs.

What the United States is celebrating as a victory has proved to be merely another link in the chain of acts of violence and terror which are without number in recent years. When a great power such as the United States joins in the terrorists' dance it is 10 times more irresponsible and dangerous -- not for a handful of passengers but for the whole world.

U.S. STANCE ON TERRORISM TERMED "HYPOCRISY"

LD191610 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 19 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov.

An international outcry over the act of air piracy perpetrated by the United States whose fighter planes intercepted an Egyptian airliner over the Mediterranean and forced it down at an air base in Italy is not abating.

In Rome, the developments have brought about the collapse of the coalition cabinet headed by Bettino Craxi.

In Egypt, anti-American demonstrations continue and President Husni Mubarak demands an official apology from the United States, to which President Ronald Reagan replies "no" and "never."

The storm of indignation has swept over Arab countries which saw yet one more time the perfidy of the United States.

Strange as it might seem, there is nothing extraordinary in the U.S. "action". The United States has since long believed that, being strong, it can do anything. It always viewed with contempt the sovereignty of other countries, even its allies in military blocs. Sometimes, things went as far as direct bandit actions, like the occupation of defenceless Grenada or the military intervention in Lebanon when 16-inch guns of the battleship New Jersey were pounding away at civilian targets.

The American Administration invariably seeks to justify its flagrant flouting of international law and the United Nations Charter by the need to combat international terrorism. But Washington's stance on this issue is, to put it mildly, rather strange. If it so eager to fight terrorism, how come that none other than the United States has trained armed and is financing a thousands-strong army of terrorists engaged under supervision of the White House and the CIA in a virtual war against Nicaragua?

It has been recently reported that the United States allocates additionally 300 million dollars to arm and keep up Afghan bandits. Who are they but terrorists sowing death and destruction on Afghan territory?

In another part of Asia, Uncle Sam generously presented Pol Pot men, whose hands are stained with blood of millions of Kampuchians, with five million dollars in "aid."

The State Department announced on Thursday that the United States intended to provide "aid" for another terrorist grouping -- UNITA, which operates in Angola.

It is worthwhile mentioning another fact on which they in Washington prefer to keep silent. The Brazinskis father and son, who hijacked in 1970 a Soviet passenger plane and killed an (?air hostess) and wounded several other crew members, have been living at large in the United States for nine years. If the Washington authorities are so much determined to combat terrorists, why do they stubbornly reject the Soviet Government's repeated demands that the two air pirates be extradited to face just trial?

As far as terrorism is concerned, the United States shows striking duplicity. Official Washington's stance is out and out hypocritical.

OBJECTIVE OF VOA PROGRAMS IN W. EUROPE VIEWED

LD201325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] In mid-November the Voice of America radio station is to begin programs specially for the inhabitants of West Europe. International affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov comments on this report.

Explaining the appearance of the new VOA program, Frank Scott, a spokesman of this slanderous radio station in Munich, reproached the West Europeans for the fact that they had allegedly formed incorrect views of what the Americans are really like. It is obvious that Frank Scott and his leaders in the White House have quite simply confused cause and effect.

The U.S.' popularity in West Europe is indeed falling, but it is by no means because there has been any decline in the businesslike attitudes of the U.S. people, or because there has been a reduction in the talents of the best U.S. writers and composers, or representatives of the scientific world. It is the unpopularity of the U.S. foreign policy course that is the true cause of the process which is being perceived with pain in Washington. The siting of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the countries of West Europe; fears that implementation of the "star wars" program will transform the Europeans into nuclear hostages for Washington; the coming storage of new U.S. binary weapons in the chemical arsenals in the FRG; and the clamorous outbursts and diktat from Washington in the political, military, and economic spheres have all for understandable reasons been evoking protests and dissatisfaction among the West Europeans. After all, it is obvious this U.S. foreign policy course entails a direct threat to their lives and well-being.

To calculate that the most optimistic narrative about U.S. reality -- without, of course, a single word about the unemployed and the homeless -- to the accompaniment of the best jazz tunes will alter the attitudes of the West Europeans toward a country from which a threat is emanating is naive and frivolous.

BUSH'S VISIT, U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS DISCUSSED

OW210112 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Media in many countries have reported U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to China and statements made by the Chinese and U.S. sides during the visit. For example, at a banquet given in honor of Bush at the Great Hall of the People, the American guest said: We have made much progress in our relations, but we still have to exert great efforts in this regard. Of course, we have great potential for expanding our bilateral economic relations, and we shall make unremitting efforts to remove the unnecessary obstacles to China's exports and the solution to other problems. Bush also said on another occasion: Our meetings show that U.S.-Chinese relations are being strengthened and expanded.

Such statements were undoubtedly very appealing on those occasions. It is common knowledge, however, that the appraisal of an issue in international relations is not based on words but deeds. U.S.-Chinese relations are actually not that gratifying. The Taiwan question remains a major obstacle. In the contacts with China, the U.S. authorities have always tried their utmost not to discuss this acute question. At the same time, Washington has, as in the past, provided Taipei with funds and weapons, and tried in every possible way to protect Taiwan. The U.S. principle is that we are not going to turn our back on old friends because of new ones.

The U.S. discrimination policy on China's exports has cast a shadow over U.S.-Chinese economic relations. For years, the United States has imposed increasing restrictions on the import of textile products, garments, and shoes from China. The notorious Jenkins Bill is the climax of such discrimination. The U.S. House of Representatives adopted this bill a few days ago, and the Senate will soon discuss it. If the U.S. Congress approves this bill, it will increase the balance of U.S.-Chinese trade already greatly unfavorable to China. This is because the Jenkins Bill stipulates a 56 percent reduction in China's textile exports to the United States. This will decrease China's exports to the United States by U.S. \$500 million. No wonder a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs seriously warned: The Chinese side has long stated that the bill limiting the U.S. import of foreign textile and knitwear violates, not only a number of agreements on fibers, but the Sino-U.S. trade and textile agreements as well. If this bill becomes law, China's textile and knitwear production will drop sharply, which will bring serious damage to trade relations between the two countries.

U.S., TAIWAN ARMS SALES PROBLEM FOR PRC RELATIONS

LD172251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1943 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The visit by U.S. Vice President Bush to China is nearing completion. Speaking at a press conference in Beijing, he noted that he has had meetings with virtually all representatives of the higher echelon of the Chinese leadership. This visit, according to Bush, has been confirmation of the fact, that in recent years, China and the United States have established firm relations between themselves on a broad basis. These relations, the vice president said, are firm, both in the economic and strategic sense.

Observers are noting, however, that the supplies of U.S. weapons to Taiwan remain a serious problem in Chinese-U.S. relations. In 1982, the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, the United States agreed to gradually reduce the sale of weapons to Taipei.

But China is protesting at the slowness with which the U.S. Administration is implementing this decision. Since the agreement was reached, the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan has been reduced only by \$20 million, and this year it will amount to \$760 million, so the reduction has merely been symbolic. This shows that the Washington administration is actually continuing its two Chinas policy. [Video shows Bush and party entering banqueting room, Bush speaking, shaking hands with Deng and the two chatting and laughing at a table]

U.S., PRC CRITICIZED FOR AIDING AFGHAN RESISTANCE

OW201033 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Commentary by station observer Barov: "Give Bandits U.S. Aid"]

[Excerpts] The scale of Washington's undeclared war against the sovereign state of Afghanistan has become greater and greater. According to reports by Western newspapers, the U.S. Congress has approved the Washington administration's request for the appropriation of U.S. \$300 million for military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary elements.

THE WASHINGTON POST cited remarks by an unidentified senior U.S. official saying that the U.S. plan to aid Afghan counterrevolutionary elements could quickly reach U.S. \$1 billion per annum.

As we all know, China also actively supports the counterrevolutionaries. This summer, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY cited the following data: The news agency pointed out that during the past 5 years, the People's Republic of China provided the bandits with weapons and ammunition worth U.S. \$400 million in addition to sending advisors and experts to help them. The news agency noted that in 1984 alone, the Chinese side furnished the bandits operation inside Afghanistan with 200 (bian ni)-type missiles, more than 1,000 anti-tank rockets, more than 10,000 submachine guns, more than 20,000 cases of ammunition and large quantities of recoilless rifles, motars, and heavy machine guns.

PRC-USSR TALKS CLOSE WITHOUT MAJOR PROGRESS

OW181115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, Oct 18 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union close half month-long regular consultations here without achieving any major breakthrough in improved ties, East bloc sources said Friday. However, Chinese and Soviet parliamentarians have agreed to promote exchanges, the sources said.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, who was the chief Soviet delegate at the consultations, will leave for home Sunday, they said. The talks were the seventh round in a series which began in Moscow in October 1982. During the talks, which started on October 4, China's chief delegate, Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, implied that Sino-Soviet ties could see some improvement if Moscow would cease support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea, the sources said.

China earlier set three tough conditions: that the Soviet Union reduce troops along the border and in Mongolia, withdraw troops from Afghanistan and stop support for Vietnam.

Ilichev proposed establishment of what he called "confidence building measures" between the two communist giants to open the way for rapprochement, the sources said.

The measures call, for example, for each country to inform the other of military maneuvers in advance and to clear troops away from their respective side of the border.

Another Soviet Vice Foreign Minister, Mikhail Kapitsa, will visit China next month for further talks on those matters. Qian and Kapitsa may discuss when to swap visits by foreign ministers, diplomatic sources said. Foreign Ministers Wu Xueqian and Eduard Shevardnadze met in New York September 26 and agreed to visit each others capital.

Meanwhile, a high-powered Soviet parliamentary mission met President Li Xiannian, parliamentary leaders and provincial assemblymen during its nine-day visit before leaving Beijing Friday for home, the East bloc sources said.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), spoke at a party Thursday and said his visit was a great success. In response, Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, told the party that parliaments of the two countries share something in common, according to the sources.

China once had close ties with the Soviet Union, describing their relationship as a monolith. But the ties deteriorated after former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev took a peace initiative and rejected Stalinism in 1936. After more than two decades at odds, Beijing and Moscow opened dialogue in 1982 and have since promoted economic, cultural and personnel exchanges.

PRC PURCHASES 3 SOVIET TU 154-MS AIRPLANES

SK150129 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] This afternoon, Governor Hou Jie received the aircrew, ground crew, and translation personnel who will go to the Soviet Union to undertake training on the refitting of the TU 154-MS airplane. In order to develop Heilongjiang's aviation service, the province has purchased three TU 154-MS airplanes, which will be delivered to us one after the other beginning from the first quarter of next year, and will put them into service.

At the meeting, Governor Hou Jie urged all the personnel who will go to the Soviet Union to undertake training on the refitting of the TU 154-MS airplane to work assiduously and fulfill the tasks entrusted by the provincial government.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS PRC MISSILE TEST

PM231017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information -- TASS report under the rubric "Foreign Military News": "Routine Launch:"]

[Text] XINHUA has reported that a routine experimental launch of a carrier-missile has been carried out in China.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS DRA'S BABRAK KARMAL

PM221040 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 October 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Victory Is Inevitable," a 1,500-word interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by Yulian Semenov, IZVESTIYA special correspondent and member of a delegation of Soviet writers who visited Afghanistan to attend a festival of Soviet literature. Most of the questions are concerned with Babrak Karmal's view of the festival and literature in general and also with his past personal life. The interview ends as follows:

"[Semenov] How do you see the future, Comrade Karmal?

"[Karmal] The successes of the Afghan revolution can serve as an example of how it is possible in actual fact rather than just in words to extricate a country from feudal backwardness and introduce its people to culture, social justice, and emancipated labor. It must therefore be emphasized that the only correct, or rather only real path toward progress for backward 'Third World' countries is the fraternal alliance with our Soviet friends.

"[Semenov] In December 1979, when I was working as a journalist in West Europe, I witnessed a malicious slander campaign against both my motherland and the Afghan Government, which had requested that a limited contingent of Soviet forces be sent to Afghanistan. What can you say about that?

"[Karmal] The new stage of the April Revolution began in difficult circumstances. Revolutionary Afghanistan's present-day reality completely vindicates the correctness of the step taken in December 1979.

"When we Afghan leaders turned to Moscow for help we were fully aware of the significance and responsibility of this step. But we have always remembered Lenin's remark that to act on 24 October is too early and to act on 26 October is too late; it is necessary to start moving on 25 October. This kind of situation arose in Kabul in the winter of 1979. We who stood at the cradle of the country's democratic movement could not look on indifferently while imperialism prepared a new bloodbath, an outright coup, and intervention.

"What is the meaning and essence of the new stage of our revolution? It is the fact that the imperialist plot was arrested, that the people did not allow the gains of the April Revolution to be destroyed, and, last but not least, that a new concept of our future was born, a concept based on close friendship with the Soviet Union as one of its immutable postulates. Obviously, the enemy remains the enemy and he will never agree to this, but those who have been misled will realize the truth in the end. And it is beyond doubt that Afghanistan's children, women, and old men regard the great land of Lenin as a close friend. I believe that the recent Jirga of border tribes, whose leaders insistently request the assistance of our Soviet friends in rebuffing the plots of the enemies of the revolution, serves as the best illustration of my words, of the reality of present-day political life in Afghanistan. And the elections to local organs of people's power? They were a real success of our revolutionary practice.

"Anyone who has eyes can see this. And he can also see that the criterion of Afghan patriotism and of the sense of national dignity is respect for the Soviet Union, which came to our assistance in our most difficult hour, heading our call at the moment when the revolution was in jeopardy. Our friendship is a guarantee of progress and of the struggle against backwardness; it is a heartfelt need of the Afghan people. And we are unable to dissemble, we speak 'from the heart' as the Pushtun songs say."

BILATERAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRANCE OPEN 22 OCT

LD221158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 22 Oct (TASS) -- The latest, 22d session of the joint Soviet-French Minor [Malaya] Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation opened here today. Participants in the session, which will continue until 25 October, will study the state of and prospects for scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, and progress in the realization of individual intergovernmental agreements.

REPORTAGE ON BURENKOV'S VISIT TO CYPRUS

For Nicosia coverage of the 22 October visit to Cyprus by a Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Health Sergey Burenkov, see the Cyprus section of the 23 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT AGAINST NETHERLANDS INTERESTS

PM231044 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin "Notes Apropos": "Against Reason"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's bold steps, which consists in holding some of its SS-20 missiles from standby alert in a situation of the continuing buildup of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, has made a wide impact among public and political circles in many countries. Indeed, the USSR now has 243 SS-20 missiles in the USSR European zone. All the SS-5 missiles have been withdrawn from service and SS-4 missiles continue to be removed. Overall there are now considerably fewer Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe than 10-15 years ago.

In this connection the peoples of the European countries have the right to expect the United States to respond with a practical step -- to halt the further deployment of its medium-range missiles on the European Continent. But Washington and NATO are behaving otherwise. U.S. Vice President G. Bush, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, and other, lesser, officials have been stubbornly trying to extract assurances from Dutch official circles that there will be no deviation from the schedule established on the other side of the Atlantic for the siting of 48 U.S. long-range nuclear cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

Finding itself in a very awkward situation because of this pressure, the Netherlands Government was forced to "maneuver." On one hand, it wants to meet its obligations to its NATO allies and, on the other hand, it has to somehow justify to its own people its consent to the deployment of U.S. missiles in the Netherlands. Speaking in Tilburg, Prime Minister R. Lubbers declared that he does "not consider it sensible for the Netherlands" to be satisfied with the number of Soviet missiles remaining in the European zone as the basis for the adoption of a final decision on the siting of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles on the country's territory. Mr. Lubbers even expressed "some hope" that the USSR would go further in the dismantling of missiles throughout its territory. In other words, unless the Soviet Union decides on unilateral disarmament the Netherlands, according to the prime minister's statement, will simply be compelled to open its arms to 48 U.S. nuclear missiles.

Frankly, Lubbers' "arguments" do not stand up to criticism. As the Dutch media, including the ruling party's organs, note, the government's course of effectively capitulating to the NATO military suits Washington alone and in no way suits the Dutch people.

Nevertheless, in their public pronouncements representatives of government circles are overstepping all bounds. They are deliberately distorting reality and are keeping silent about the fact that NATO already has an advantage over the Warsaw Pact states both in terms of medium-range delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft), and in terms of the number of nuclear charges delivered by these vehicles in one launch. The USSR has 850 vehicles and around 2,000 nuclear charges; NATO has 1,015 vehicles and more than 3,000 nuclear charges.

Their "arguments" that the Soviet SS-20 missiles are mobile and can therefore be transferred easily from Eastern areas of the USSR to its European area are absurd. If this can be done so easily, why, one wonders, is the U.S. so intent on dragging their mobile nuclear missiles into Western Europe, particularly into the Netherlands, instead of keeping them on the other side of the Atlantic, on their own territory? The Dutch press describes as "illogical," to put it mildly, all the Dutch politicians' various references to the Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Asian part of the USSR. After all, the 1979 NATO "two-track" decision does not envisage such "arithmetic" calculations and "Kamchatka has no bearing on the Eurostrategic balance."

But a Netherlands Government decision to deploy U.S. long-range nuclear cruise missiles in its territory, if it is taken on 1 November, certainly would have a direct bearing on the security of the Netherlands. In turning the country into Washington's nuclear hostage, Dutch ruling circles are clearly ignoring the Soviet Union's statement at the 1978 UN General Assembly first special session on disarmament that the USSR "will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have nuclear weapons on their territory." The Dutch Government's actions are at odds with the Netherlands' security interests.

FRG MILITARISM, REVANCHISM MOVEMENTS PERSEVERE

PM231336 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "What the 'European Army Is': 'Altered Wehrmacht']

[Text] The feverish buildup of mass destruction weapons is not ceasing for one minute in the West. Despite protests from millions of indignant people in various countries, the Pentagon is essentially doing everything to bring mankind's suicide nearer, and this is no longer science fiction but an indisputable fact. But something else has also become increasingly clear of late.

West German militarism is also nurturing its own plans. Plans which many people in the capitalist world do not even suspect. There is a desire to turn the present FRG Bundeswehr into a "continental super-Wehrmacht" subordinating the whole of West Europe to itself in collusion with the United States.

It is the turn of Hitler's revanchist heirs to do what he and his generals once strived for. Outwardly, of course, everything is being done under the flag of strengthening NATO and aiding the U.S. and West Europe's independence. But in fact, if we speak of the comparatively long-term plans, the present West German militarists are aiming much further.

In the eighties it is worth recalling the warning given in June 1946, a year after the war, by General Dwight Eisenhower, the future U.S. president. He said the following:

"The German General Staff must be destroyed. From the viewpoint of the General Staff, the wars which Germany waged were simple campaigns. They (the leadership of the German General Staff -- e.g.)...were fully resolved to rule Europe. In my opinion, they used the political leaders in order to realize their own ideas and plans."

This was said not by some "left-wing" antifascist but by an American who then almost at once became the most important ally of the recreated German General Staff beyond the Elbe. U.S. militarists do not say this today. They give all possible protection to the Bundeswehr, which in terms of its strength and influence in fact already occupies second place in NATO. Only the most realistically-minded U.S. politicians now harbor suspicions concerning the secret designs of their own allies. But in any case the facts look you right in the eye. Here is an example.

Talks have now been under way for some time between the FRG and France on the creation of a so-called "European Army" which, on the pretext of "defense against the Soviet threat," would subsequently be entrusted with anti-Soviet adventures on the European Continent.

It is reported that a number of agreements have been signed on the joint production of the most sophisticated types of weapons, including long-range missiles, strategic bombers, fighters, helicopters, and military satellites. Joint Franco-West German maneuvers are being held near Verdun, in which the Bundeswehr's 34th Tank Division has participated. It is proposed to set up a single command of this army.

But whose forces would be the nucleus of the combined troops of the "Bonn-Paris axis"? The French Army? The FRG Bundeswehr? Obviously, this question was discussed at French President F. Mitterrand's meeting with West German Chancellor H. Kohl at the end of the summer. By all accounts, the partners have not yet reached full agreement. The French evidently have not forgotten two world wars and remember the Wehrmacht's crimes in their own country during World War II.

In addition, if this "European Army" is formed, its arsenals, with U.S. consent, will inevitably contain nuclear, chemical, laser, and other modern weapons. The Bundeswehr supposedly does not yet possess such "superarms," although it can hardly be doubted that all the equipment for their lightning creation has already been set up in the FRG. This has been seen to by the West German military-industrial complex, which has very close links with the FRG ruling circles and, in particular, with militarist forces.

Everything indicates that such revived and flourishing West German military monopolies as the concerns of the Thyssers, the Flicks, the Messerschmitts, I.G. Farben, the Krupps, the (Kvandts), and others are dreaming of going over as quickly as possible to the production of mass destruction and first-strike weapons. Their secret policy is built on just these plans.

Revanchist figures like F. J. Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and former creator of the Bundeswehr, see such designs as the key to creating something like a fourth Reich under a clerical banner. West German neofascists are also solidly behind this.

There can be no doubt that in the very near future Bonn will spare no effort to bring the plan for a "European Army" to fruition. The same Strauss is connected with the West German monopoly of the Messerschmitts, which is considered the biggest missile and aviation concern in Western Europe. There are reports that this concern has everything ready for the production of space rockets.

Something else is clear too. The Pentagon, which ostensibly keeps a loof from "continental European projects," is in fact opening wide the doors for West Europe's unlimited militarization, evidently in exchange for the West European countries' agreement to subscribe to Reagan's space program.

A 2-day session of the "German Strategy Forum" association, which operates behind closed doors in the FRG, held in Cologne in June, was attended by Lieutenant General Abrahamson, head of the organization for implementing SDI; U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Perle; the physicist E. Teller, an anti-Soviet maniac and adviser to Reagan; and more than 10 industrial specialists working in leading U.S. corporations. When figures such as Abrahamson and Teller and representatives of billion-dollar corporations sit at the same table as "retired" Hitlerite generals and colonels, it seems that the preparations of a joint enterprise is drawing to a close.

At the present time the West German revanchists prefer to wait for the conclusion of a deal with the United States under NATO's wing. But who will vouch for the attitude of the "European Army," led by their henchmen, toward the United States, if West Europe really finds itself in its hands? It is no secret that there are influential people in the modern Bonn republic who not only despise the Soviet Union but are not too enamored with the United States and dream of "paying it back" for the last war. Does Washington remember this? Do the present-day Transatlantic "Munichers" think of whom they are aiding?

It is quite obvious that the Hitlerite idea of seizing Europe under one flag or another has not died beyond the Elbe. It is possible that the right-wing circles in Bonn are now deferring the final completion of the plan to create a "European Army" until the return to power of right-wing forces in France, which they expect. But they have not abandoned their designs.

Meanwhile, the West German militarists are doing their best to strengthen their own Bundeswehr and, at the same time, are acting far more cunningly than the generals of the Weimar Republic once did, who created the Reichswehr and then handed it over to the Nazis.

According to the data in a "white book" published recently by the Bonn government, FRG military spending in the next 12 years will exceed the huge sum of DM600 billion, and the share of overall military expenditure in the state budget will stand at approximately 37 percent. If these plans go through, there will be at least twice as many servicemen in West Germany as there are now.

It is planned to reequip the Bundeswehr with Pershing-1B missiles, only not of U.S. manufacture but of "domestic" (West German) manufacture. The creation of a West German space laboratory is being prepared. At Bonn's insistence the previous decision to prohibit the FRG from producing bomber aircraft for strategic purposes and also long-range missiles has been rescinded. Bundeswehr maneuvers are held for the purpose of training officers and soldiers in the latest blitzkrieg methods, and they provide for lightening penetration deep into the enemy's rear.

The Bundeswehr's training in the use of nuclear weapons is being deferred until a final compact with the United States and France, but the framework of the "European" Wehrmacht has undoubtedly already been laid down. How much longer will it take the latest model of militarists to complete the compact with their partners?

The fact is that whatever position bourgeois German states find themselves in, how ever many wars its generals lose, and whatever crushing defeats they suffer, they invariably, methodically, and throughly continue preparing plans for aggression. Neither documents of surrender, nor pledges on disarmament, nor treaties aimed at strengthening peace exist for them. They are ready, when necessary, to strike against their own territory. All their efforts after a defeat essentially boil down to one thing: to prepare for the next attack, carefully choose the place, time, and method of attack, and conclude a pact with the most suitable and shortsighted allies. This is the experience of many decades. Those who do not see this lose together with them.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly confirmed its intention to live in peace and friendship with the FRG. This is the sincere wish of all Soviet people. This is sensed by peace-loving West Germans who visit our country. But the West German revanchists are deceiving themselves if they think that they will succeed in deceiving the great socialist power and its allies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPING OF SOVIET CITIZENS

Iranians Seek Release

NC231224 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 23 (AFP) -- A three-member Iranian delegation has been attempting to secure the release of three Soviet Embassy officials kidnapped three weeks ago by a Muslim extremist group, the Iranian Embassy said today.

Embassy spokesmen gave no details on the negotiating mission, but said the delegation spent "several days" in Beirut after being dispatched to the Lebanese capital by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

They said the negotiating mission was undertaken after the Soviet Union submitted an "official" request to Tehran for assistance in negotiating the release of the three Soviets: embassy doctor Nikolay Svirskiy, attache Oleg Spirin and trade attache Valeriy Minkarov [spelling of surname as received].

Amal Gunmen Conduct Search

NC231137 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] At midnight last night, Amal gunmen stormed scores of houses in Hayy al-Sullam and Al-Murayjah [in the southern suburbs of Beirut]. The gunmen were searching for the kidnapped Soviet diplomats and arrested 70 people, who are mostly from the 'Urqub region in southern Lebanon.

Other Amal groups stormed several houses in 'Ayn al-Muraysah, Wata al-Musaytibah, and Yazbik Street in Al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut] also searching for the Soviets. In the 'Ayn al-Muraysah area these groups disarmed members of the Zu'aytir family. There is now tension in 'Ayn al-Muraysah between the Zu'aytir family and the Amal gunmen.

Syrian CP Official's Condemnation

LD232026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Report by TASS correspondent Andrey Subbotin]

[Text] Damascus, 23 Oct, (TASS) -- The bandit kidnapping of Soviet Citizens in Lebanon and the murder of one of them were carried out by traitors to the interests of Arab peoples in the service of imperialism and Zionism who are trying to undermine Arab-Soviet friendship said Daniel Ni'mih, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and member of the central leadership of the Syrian National Progressive Front.

This crime, he said in an interview with your TASS correspondent, has been condemned by all Lebanese regardless of party, convictions, or religion, and voices of protest have been raised against it by representatives of various [word indistinct] Arab national movements. All who look truth in the eye know that the USSR since the first days of its existence has been a sincere friend of Arab peoples, and has invariably supported in every way their struggle for independence and social progress. In the years of the U.S.-Israeli intervention which were difficult for Lebanon, the USSR resolutely came out on the side of the victim of aggression, rendering the Lebanese people the necessary help to rebuff the occupiers. Moscow's principled stand on the Palestinian problem, which guarantees the Arab people of Palestine the implementation of its legitimate right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state, enjoys great respect among the Arabs.

As a representative of the Arab nation, [word indistinct] D. Ni'mih, I am indignant that such a dirty anti-Soviet provocation could take place on the soil of an Arab state, intended to cast a shadow on the peace-loving activity of the USSR toward settling the Near East crisis, and to try to drive a wedge between it and the progressive forces of the region. On behalf of all Arab patriots I express ardent solidarity with the kidnapped Soviet citizens, and I am in favor of their immediate release and demand harsh punishment for those guilty of this heinous act.

PDRY Reaction

LD222052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Yevgeniy Grachev report from Aden, PDRY]

[Text] Anger and indignation have been aroused in Democratic Yemen by the news of the kidnapping of workers in Soviet institutions in Lebanon, and the criminal killing of one of them. The ANA news agency has issued a statement noting that the murder of the Soviet diplomat in Lebanon happened at the very time that Israel was carrying out piracy on the territory of sovereign Tunisia. It is known everywhere that the Soviet Union gives help and support to progressive forces in the region in the struggle with the Israeli aggressor, and comes out consistently and purposefully for ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The idea is being expressed here that the bandit raid of the Israeli Air Force -- the bombing of the mission of the PLO mission in Tunisia -- and the killing of the Soviet diplomat in Lebanon, are links in the same chain. These facts are being evaluated as flagrant violations of the norms of international law, as unconcealed international terrorism. The press of Democratic Yemen points out that the Israeli Zionists and their henchmen are carrying out their bandit activities with the agreement and support of the imperialist circles of the United States. Observers are stressing over and over again the outstanding role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for achieving a just and firm peace in the Near East.

TASS CITES KUWAITI MINISTER ON U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD211341 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait October 21 TASS -- A conference of defence ministers of the countries, members of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf states has opened here. As is reported by the local press, the defence ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Qatar are discussing questions of elaborating common military strategy in connection with the tense situation in the region, development of the defence industry.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Defence Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Salim Sabah Al-Salim has said that the need of drawing up common military strategy and further consolidation of military cooperation between the countries of the region is prompted by imperialism's and Zionism's growing aggressive designs. The whole of the Arab world, including the Persian Gulf area, he said, has become a target of subversive actions, piracy and unending armed aggression.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli bandit air raid on Iraq, the barbarous bombing of the Headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a suburb of Tunis, the U.S. piratic action in intercepting an Egyptian civilian airliner -- these are manifestations of the state terrorism policy which the United States and Israel conduct towards Arab peoples. The defence minister pointed to negative and dangerous consequences of the continuing Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict for security and stability in the region.

U.S. ISRAELI OBJECTIVES IN MIDEAST 'DCOMED TO FAIL'

PM221356 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 33 Oct 85 p 3

[Vladimir Yefremov "Commentator's Opinion": "Spinning the Web"]

[Text] The ruins of Tunis apartment blocks destroyed by Israeli bombs had still not been pulled down and the Arab victims of this bandit raid were still dying in hospitals when Israeli Prime Minister Peres arrived in Washington to tell everyone about his new Near East "peace" plan.

Has justice prevailed in Tel Aviv, have its bosses decided to return to the Arabs the lands seized from them and recognized the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, as the world community demands? Or has Israel agreed to the idea of an international conference involving the PLO, as suggested by the Soviet Union and supported by the majority of the world's states? No. Israel does not even want to hear about that.

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The matter concerns a new Israeli and U.S. attempt to win the aggressor and, consequently, to unconditional capitulation. Furthermore, the "strategic allies" phoney peace-loving rhetoric and Tel Aviv's statements about its readiness to grant some "autonomy" to the Palestinians in the occupied territories does not mean at all that the Zionists have renounced the creation of a "greater Israel" and that the "doves" there have prevailed over "hawks." It is simply that the "hawks" are thirsting for blood and the "doves" have surreptitiously slipped into somebody else's nest in the belief that this is simpler and more effective.

At the end of the meeting the U.S. and Israeli spokesmen stated that an "unusually favorable" atmosphere has now been created for holding separate talks and urged that they begin quickly. Political observers emphasize in this context that as a result of their actions Washington and Tel Aviv are clearly bringing about increased tension in the Near East, which they are trying to exploit to achieve their selfish foreign policy goals.

However, they are doomed to fail and lead only to an increase in anti-U.S. feelings in the Arab world, including among America's allies.

SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS DETAILED

PM221630 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 3

[N. Artemov article under the rubric "Facets of Integration": "USSR-Cuba: Energy of Creation"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration announced an economic blockade of the young Cuban republic 25 years ago, 19 October 1960. It stopped exporting oil and refused to buy the entire quota of Cuban sugar -- 700,000 metric tons -- which had already been produced and made ready for export to the United States, so as to deprive the Island of Freedom of currency revenues and bring it to its knees. U.S. specialists were recalled, and a mass exodus of more than half a million skilled bourgeois specialists was provoked. For a country with a population of 9 million this was a very telling blow.

Then the Soviet people came to Cuba's assistance. They pledged to supply oil and buy Cuban sugar. The Soviet Government's telegram reporting those measures was read at a rally in Havana. It was attended by 1 million of the capital's residents, and each one of them understood who was his enemy and who his friend.

The response to the refusal to buy sugar was the nationalization of the U.S. sugar refineries, the threat of invasion was followed by the creation of the People's Militia and the Army, and the organization of the armed intervention was followed by the rout of mercenaries at Playa Giron, which was the first defeat for U.S. imperialism in Latin America.

"The imperialists," Fidel Castro said, "made our country pay dearly for independence. During the first 10 years our people hardly had any opportunity at all to tackle the resolution of economic tasks since everything was directed toward surviving."

But the revolution not only defended itself, it also created. Relying on the firm support of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the people's power withstood all the rigorous trials. The mechanization of sugarcane harvesting, the Cuban economy's chief sector, was an example of fruitful scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR. The creation of a cane-harvesting combine and loaders made it possible to mechanize the harvesting of this crop by more than 60 percent and to free hundreds of thousands of workers. A large plant for the production of combines was constructed in the city of Holguin, and it produces up to 600 machines a year.

Another large and important project was the construction of a modern fishing port and also the creation of Cuba's fishing fleet. The republic's fishing industry now occupies one of the first places in the world and brings the country large currency revenues.

Our economic and technical cooperation embraces all sectors of the economy. -- power generation, metallurgy, transport, construction, communications, geological prospecting work, and so forth. From 1960 through 1982 more than 240 projects were constructed, modernized, and commissioned in Cuba with the USSR assistance. Many of them are of decisive significance for the development of the country's entire economy. We are now helping in the construction and modernization of more than 150 other enterprises, as well as in the creation of 140 training centers. The biggest of them are the "Juragua" nuclear power station, the "Havana" thermal electric power station, and a nickel combine at Punta Gorda.

Our country is giving Cuba great assistance in training national cadres. Soviet VUZes have trained more than 4,000 Cuban specialists. Some 10,000 of the republic's citizens are now studying in 60 Soviet cities.

Large-scale trade ties are growing and strengthening between Cuba and the USSR. Over 26 years freight worth a total of approximately \$60 billion has been transported in both directions over the transatlantic route linking our countries. The "bridge over the Atlantic" has a decisive influence on the high and stable pace of the Cuban economy's development.

Backed by the decisions of the economic summit conference, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries will continue to promote the creation of the material and technical base of socialism in Cuba, as well as efforts aimed at gradually equalizing the level of its economic development with that of the other CEMA countries.

Many Latin Americans living under conditions of poverty, backwardness, and raging inflation are tremendously impressed by such striking socioeconomic changes in neighboring Cuba. Particularly as they have been achieved in a short time under conditions of the cruel economic blockade and CIA subversion. The example of Cuba summons the peoples of Latin America to struggle against imperialism and local oligarchy and for freedom, independence, and social progress.

The caravels of Columbus once opened up America to mankind. Today Cuba is setting the peoples of the Western Hemisphere an example of what the realization of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution can bring them.

Cuba's historical experience has shown that U.S. economic blockades are powerless before a people building a socialist society and upholding their honor and independence. The socialist countries counter imperialism's aggressive militarist policy with their constructive policy of peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

RISE IN CHILEAN PROTEST MOVEMENT 'EXPLOSIVE'

PM23087 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Sitting on a Volcano"]

[Text] The latest national protest day has been held in Chile. Once again tens of thousands of workers, employees, students, and housewives took to the streets in Santiago and other cities to say "no!" to Pinochet's fascist dictatorship. This time the people's "no!" was particularly loud. In the capital and on the railroads, linking it with the major cities of Valparaiso and Concepcion, bomb blasts rang out and buses were set on fire, barricades appeared in the poor districts of Santiago, and in the streets and at the universities there were clashes with the "forces of order."

The first and probably the most important distinctive feature of the October national protest day is that it was held in the qualitatively new political situation which is taking shape in the country. In response to Cardinal Fresno's appeal for "national reconciliation," at the end of August the leaders of 11 opposition political parties and groupings signed a so-called "National Agreement on the Transition to Full Democracy" without inviting left-wing forces to join in its compilation, thereby in effect gambling on making a deal with Pinochet concerning his departure from the political scene and the restoration of bourgeois-democratic freedoms behind the backs of the people's masses. In September churchmen and political appeasers failed to thwart the holding of the next national protest day, but nonetheless were to some extent able to weaken the revolutionary pressure from the people. The masses have now taken a kind of revenge, demonstrating increased militancy and determination to participate actively in the overthrow of a hated regime.

The stormy events which developed at the time of the October national protest day were no mere expression of the demand for an end to Pinochet's fascist regime. This time they were also a manifestation of the Chilean people's displeasure with the backstage maneuvers of right-wing circles which, relying on the support of U.S. imperialism, are trying to find a way out of the deteriorating political situation through a deal with Pinochet and his clique.

The militant mass actions by broad strata of the population in October demonstrated the futility of attempts by church circles and right-wing bourgeois parties to isolate the truly democratic forces, first and foremost the Communist Party, and exclude them from the resolution of the question of the country's political future. The protest movement against Pinochet's dictatorship is taking on a scale and a character such that it could not only sweep away that regime, but severely undermine the positions of right-wing forces and big capital. Awareness of this new situation is penetrating even those representatives of the Chilean oligarchy and military who played the main role in overthrowing the people's democratic government of Salvador Allende.

The national protest days held by Chilean democrats are bringing closer the end of the hated military-fascist tyranny. The volcano of the people's wrath is rumbling more and more menacingly, heralding the inevitable eruption.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO BRAZIL

PM221600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "F. Mitterrand's Visit to Brazil"]

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Oct -- The official visit to Brazil by French President Francois Mitterrand is over. During the talks with Brazilian President Jose Sarney main attention was devoted to economic problems, primarily to questions of paying off Brazil's enormous debt, which exceeds 100 billion dollars, to the Western powers -- mainly the United States. International problems and the state of and prospects for bilateral relations were discussed and a number of interministerial agreements on expanding Franco-Brazilian cooperation, primarily in the sphere of culture, were signed.

Speaking at a press conference before flying to Colombia, F. Mitterrand criticized U.S. policy in Central America. He stressed, in particular, that Washington's support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution is a cause of tension in the region. The French President also advocated the participation of Salvadoran insurgents in talks on settling the Central America crisis.

Earlier, in his address to representatives of Brazilian business circles, F. Mitterrand stressed the importance of solving the problems of the country's foreign debt, stating the France is not interested in being paid at the cost of the people's poverty and to the detriment of democratic principles. In the future, the French Government, he noted, is prepared to discuss with Brazil the possibility of rescheduling its foreign debt which stands at around 10 billion dollars and reviewing the terms for its repayment to French banks.

Commenting on the results of the visit, the capital's newspaper JORNAL DO BRASILIA notes that "France can do little to help Brazil in the foreign debt sphere." At the same time the newspaper points out that in its words France's stance is more flexible in comparison with the hard line pursued by the United States and West Germany.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PROGRAM, PLAN DISCUSSION

PM221319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Much Work Lies Ahead"]

[Text] Very attentively Soviet people are acquainting themselves with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, of the Basic Guidelines for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the period to the year 2000," and the draft amendments to the CPSU Rules which were approved by the plenum are evoking special feelings among Communists and working people, above all the feeling of pride in the Leninist Party which leads the Soviet people confidently along the road of building communism. The concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the party has met with the masses' lively response and unanimous support. The documents which were examined by the plenum set out clearly our programmatic goals, key questions of the CPSU's general line, its economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work with the masses at the current stage. And every line is imbued with concern for enhancing people's well-being.

The extremely important political documents which were discussed at the plenum will be published in the press. They will be widely discussed. Union republic communist party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms, and raykoms must organize their discussion at party meetings, conferences and union republic Communist Party congresses which will precede the 27th CPSU congress, and in the case of the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period up to the Year 2000 also at meetings in labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations. Soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol will be called upon to express their opinion.

Ahead lies a large-scale, extraordinarily important political campaign. The participation of millions upon millions of Soviet people -- Communists and non-party people -- in the partywide, in the nationwide discussion, will make it possible to plot the party's future course better, to take fuller account of the will, interests, and needs of all the classes and sections of the people. The CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that the propaganda and elucidation of the adopted documents is intended to contribute to the development of the initiative and activeness of the working people.

It was stated from the CPSU Central Committee Plenum rostrum that the main thing which we must ensure in the process of the discussion is a businesslike atmosphere and focus on the solution of specific practical tasks facing labor collectives. The meetings and discussions must be meaningful, avoiding window-dressing, ballyhoo, and stage-management. Leading party, state, and economic cadres are obliged to play a most active and direct role in this.

Grand political concepts and theoretical elaborations are transformed into practical deeds in labor collectives. It is here that the fate of our plans and pledges is decided. Therefore sections, teams, livestock units, laboratories -- the grassroots components of labor collectives, that is -- must be at the focus of all the work devoted to the study and elucidation of the pregress documents.

A concrete discussion of our affairs, of bringing reserves into play, utilizing leading experience, applying the achievements of science and technology, and eliminating existing shortcomings will contribute to a radical improvement of the situation, to the reorganization of our work, to gearing it to the demands of the day as indicated by the party. It is necessary to seek to achieve that every Soviet citizen has a clear understanding of the meaning and significance of the aims and tasks of the program set by the party, that he is familiar with the meaning and significance of our domestic and foreign policy, and has profound understanding of the objective necessity to substantially accelerate the socioeconomic development of society as the basis for enhancing people's prosperity and strengthening the might of the socialist motherland. Communists are urged to help every worker to define his place and role in the system as a whole and to enhance in every way people's responsibility for work entrusted to them.

It is the task of party committees and primary party organizations to prepare well for the discussion of the documents in every collective and to make this discussion businesslike and creative from the outset. It is important to inspire people to adopt an innovative approach to the vital questions of our development and to resolutely seek to overcome everything that has outlived its usefulness and is hampering our progress. It is necessary to continue to strengthen discipline and order, to accelerate the pace of scientific and technical progress, and to broaden the competition for savings and thrift.

During the discussion many proposals, critical remarks, and amendments to the draft documents will, of course, be put forward. In addition to considerations of a partywide and statewide amplitude, specific questions pertaining to the improvement of the style of work of party, soviet, and economic organs will also be raised. We must ensure that they are not ignored. The working people must be able to see that their voice has been heard and that in accordance with their signals and proposals the appropriate steps are being taken.

A crucial role in this respect belongs to the mass news and propaganda media. It is the duty of the press, radio, and television lucidly and comprehensibly to propagandize the draft documents, to depict the scale and prospects of the country's development and ways of achieving the set targets. The thought that the set targets can be achieved only through intensive labor must be reflected in all the publications.

What is especially needed now is specific actions on the part of every labor collective. They all have many pressing tasks. Rural workers, for instance, have a tight schedule for finishing the fall campaign and preparing well for the winter. Industrial and construction workers must bring laggard sectors into line and must successfully fulfill the targets for the output of production and commissioning of projects. Labor collectives must channel their energy into completing 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole with the best possible results and greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion. Party members must set the example here. It is to them that the words of the CPSU Central Committee October Slogan are addressed:

Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide movement to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development!

EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY'S OCTOBER SLOGANS

PM151114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Slogans"]

[Text] We always greet the birthday of the Land of the Soviets, the world's first worker-peasant state, with a special feeling. It embodies a great deal for each one of us. We are rightly proud that our socialist motherland is approaching the October festival in the flower of its strength and might and that its international prestige is very high and its voice is closely heeded by the whole planet. What the people of older generations at the dawn of October only dreamed of is today becoming fact and our everyday reality.

Yesterday the press published the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This happens every year on the eve of the glorious revolutionary holiday. And each time as we read the slogans we look back anew, as it were, over the path traveled by the party and the country, pay tribute to the Leninist bolsheviks, party veterans, heroes of October, and all fighters for the victory of socialism, and remember those who fell fighting for the motherland's freedom and independence against the fascist aggressors during the last war. At the same time we focus attention on the main directions in creative work and on the resolution of the key tasks in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The party has adopted a course of accelerating scientific and technical progress, saving resources in every possible way, and strengthening discipline and order everywhere. The economy must be made more dynamic and switched to the path of intensification, and steady growth in production efficiency must be ensured. Our main mottoes are pace, quality, thrift, and organization. All this meets with unanimous support from Soviet people. The labor deeds of millions are a specific manifestation of that support. A broad response is being evoked by the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements and with high achievements in nationwide socialist competition! Let us work in a shock, stakhanovite fashion!

Working in a shock fashion means fulfilling the 1985 plans, successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan, introducing advanced experience and the achievements of science and technology, producing output of excellent quality, valuing the honor of the Soviet trademark, and being economical and thrifty in everything. The policy of thrift is a law of socialist economic management.

The attention of working people in the sectors [of industry] is focusing on the main aims. For machine builders, who have the decisive say in the retooling of the national economy, this means creating highly productive machines and equipment. For working people in the fuel and energy complex, it means increasing extraction of oil, gas, and coal and generation of electricity and heat and fulfilling the energy program. It is a matter of honor for working people in the countryside and the entire agroindustrial complex to persistently fulfill the food program and increase production of crop farming and livestock products. The slogan of actively participating in implementing the comprehensive program for developing consumer goods production and the services sphere is addressed to working people in all sectors of the national economy.

The role of party organizations and of all Communists in implementing our plans, schemes, and aspirations is great. Now, in the course of the report and election campaign, they are analyzing the results of what has been done and outlining ways of working under the conditions of the heightened demands made on everyone. Be in the vanguard of the nationwide movement to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development -- this CPSU Central Committee slogan is addressed to party members.

The Soviets of people's deputies are truly democratic organs of power in our country. Their range of duties is wide, namely: persistently resolving questions of state, economic, and sociocultural building and ensuring that the voters' instructions are fulfilled. It is the duty of Soviet trade unions to develop the masses' labor activity, initiative, and technical creativity and to show concern for further improving their working, daily living, and leisure conditions. The Leninist Komsomol is the party's militant assistant and reliable reserve. Komsomol members and young people must augment our glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

The slogans address warm words to the women of the Land of the Soviets, to veterans, to teachers -- educators of the rising generation who are implementing the reform of general educational and vocational and technical education -- to literary figures and artists, and to Soviet servicemen.

Our friends abroad and all progressive mankind will celebrate the great October holiday. The decree on peace was among the first documents of the worker-peasant state. And today too, almost 7 decades later, our foreign policy is a policy of peace and the peoples; security and of broad international cooperation. Yet further cogent evidence of this was the recent visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties and to the peoples of the socialist countries. Our party calls on the peoples of all countries to intensify the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, prevent an arms race in space, and end it on earth and to seek the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

A great deal of major interesting work lies ahead for the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee slogan rings out over the whole country:

Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist creation!

MEETING OF USSR'S EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE

LD231425 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 23 TASS -- The bureau of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation held a meeting, chaired by Lev Tolkunov, in Moscow today. The meeting's participants discussed the contribution of the committee and its specialized commissions to the nation-wide campaign for lasting peace and cooperation, for a return to detente in Europe in the light of the October (1985) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the visit by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to France.

Representatives of the Soviet public noted with immense satisfaction that the Soviet Union's plan of peace for Europe finds growing support among broad public and political circles in the continent, since it gives a real chance for improving radically international relations and consolidating security of all countries and peoples.

MOSCOW MEETING NOTES SHORTCOMINGS; GRISHIN SPEAKS

LD240541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The results of the work of the capital's working people in the third quarter have been summed up at the joint session of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City council of trade unions and the bureau of the Moscow Komsomol committee, which took place on 23 October.

[The plan for the volume of marketing of industrial output has been fulfilled over 9 months by 101.6 percent and labor productivity has been increased by 4.5 percent. The plan targets for output of the highest quality have been overfulfilled by almost 4 percent. The program for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is being carried out consistently in the city's economy. Over only 3 months around 120 shops and sections have been comprehensively mechanized and automated. Collectives working under the conditions of the economic experiment toiled particularly successfully.]

However, it was said at the session, not all collectives of industry and other spheres are looking for reserves persistently and using them fully. Complaints against builders are particularly numerous. There are shortcomings in the work of enterprises in transport, trade and consumer services. Speakers stressed the necessity of ensuring that competition participants are geared to the better utilization of production potential, the stepping up of the economy drive, the raising of the quality of output and the strengthening of discipline and organization. At the session, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom made a speech.

MOSCOW OBLAST TU OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED

PM230950 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU Secretariat"]

[Excerpts] The AUCCTU Secretariat has discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Moscow Oblast Trade Union Council in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's demands on improving the utilization of club institutions and the AUCCTU Presidium resolution on this question. It was noted that the Moscow Oblast Trade Union Council has not taken timely measures to restructure the work of clubs, houses, and palaces of culture in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands on improving the utilization of club institutions and the AUCCTU Presidium resolution. Many club institutions in the oblast have not restructured their work to organize the recreation and leisure of working people and members of their families. Work is poorly carried out in these institutions on Saturdays and Sundays.

Insufficient attention is being devoted in the activity of a number of the oblast's cultural enlightenment institutions to measures to mobilize working people to achieve high results in socialist competition devoted to worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

Cultural and sports holidays, festivals, and family leisure days are rarely organized and other active mass forms of work with working people in the leisure sphere are being poorly introduced. The number of participants in amateur artistic activity and members of amateur associations is falling in the oblast.

Antialcohol propaganda in cultural enlightenment institutions is not being developed actively enough. Measures to open alcohol-free bars and cafes in all cultural institutions have not been taken.

M. Orlov, chairman of the Moscow Oblast Trade Union Council, was severely reprimanded for unsatisfactory work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee's demands on improving the utilization of club institutions and the AUCCTU Presidium resolution on this question and was warned of his personal responsibility for the restructuring of the corresponding work of the oblast's trade union committees and cultural enlightenment institutions.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTERS

PM221411 [Editorial report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 October 1985 Morning Edition front-pages two unattributed biographical sketches, each with a photograph, of Boris Ivanovich Aristov, the new USSR Foreign Trade Minister, and Nikolay Vasilyevich Lemayev, the new USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The caption accompanying Aristov's picture reads in full as follows:

"Boris Ivanovich Aristov was born in 1925, is Russian by nationality, and has been a CPSU member since 1945. He graduated from Leningrad's V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin) Electrical Equipment Institute.

"In the Great Patriotic War he was an infantry school cadet and section commander of an independent combat engineer brigade. In 1947 he began work at the Leningrad "Svetlana" plant as an electrician and then as technician, engineer, section chief, and senior technologist.

"In 1952 he entered party work as an instructor, then deputy chief and chief of Vyborgskiy Raykom Transport Industry Section, and deputy chief and chief of a section of Leningrad CPSU Obkom. In 1963 he became first secretary of Vyborgskiy party raykom. From 1969 to 1971 he worked as deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom. From 1971 to 1978 he was first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. In June 1978 he became USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland and in June 1983 he became USSR deputy foreign minister.

"He was elected a CPSU Central Committee member at the 23d, 25th, and 26th party congresses. He has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, the Badge of Honor, and other medals."

The accompanying text to Lemayev's photograph reads in full as follows:

"Comrade N.V. Lemayev, who has been appointed USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, was born in 1929, is Russian by nationality, and has been a CPSU member since 1955. He graduated from the Ufa Petroleum Institute. He is a Doctor of Technical Sciences.

"He began his working career in 1950 at the Novaya Ufa petroleum refinery: He was senior operator, duty engineer, chief of a facility and a shop, and refinery deputy chief engineer. In 1960 he began work in the apparatus of the Tatar ASSR National Economic Council. In 1963 he was appointed director of the Nizhenekamsk Petrochemical Combine and subsequently general director of the "Nizhenkamskenftekhim" Production Association.

"Since March 1985 he has been USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

"Nikolay Vasilyevich Lemayev was elected delegate to the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses. He is an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy and a Hero of Socialist Labor, and has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and the Order of the Labor Red Banner."

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

PM221636 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTEL PERVYY) in Russian No. 26, 1985, carries on pages 484 through 486 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees, all signed by Council of Ministers Chairman N. Tikhonov and administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov. The first decree, dated 26 July 1985, "appoints Comrade Ye. Ye. Milovanov deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs." The second, dated 30 July 1985, "relieves Comrade A.V. Shripnikov of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards in connection with his transfer to other work." The third, dated 31 July 1985, is in two parts. The first part appoints "Comrade S. Ye. Dorokhin deputy minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production responsible for personnel and relieves Comrade V.K. Borodin of these duties in connection with his transfer to other work," and the second part appoints "Comrade A.O. Kozhevnikov deputy minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production." The fourth decree, dated 1 August 1985, "relieves Comrade N.A. Bezus from his duties as deputy minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems in connection with his retirement."

RYZHKOV EXPRESSED THANKS FOR GREETINGS

LD111256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has expressed cordial thanks to Party and State organs, public organizations, collectives at enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions, educational establishments, fighters of the armed forces, and all comrades who congratulated him on his appointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Ryzhkov's letter reads: The congratulations and best wishes received express approval and support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, all the activity of the central committee of our Leninist Party and of the Soviet Government, aimed at the all-round perfection of socialism and the preservation and consolidation of peace. The unanimous support of the Soviet people for the course of speeding up the country's social and economic development in the light of the new demands of the Party, is a guarantee for successfully resolving this most important national task.

Comrade Ryzhkov sincerely thanked foreign leaders and political and public figures for their congratulations and stressed that he fully shares the aspirations expressed in many greetings for the development and strengthening of good relations with the Soviet Union.

UZBEK RURAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISMISSED

PM031127 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 September 1985 front-pages a 25 September Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of T. Nabiyeu to the post of Uzbek SSR Minister of Rural Construction; page 4 of the same issue announces the dismissal of "Comrade Nabizhon Ganiyevich Kurbanov from the duties of Uzbek SSR Minister of Rural Construction for incorrect behavior in his private life [nepravilnoye povedeniye v bytu]."

REGIONAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Uzbek SSR

WA231700 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 October 1985 front-pages a decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Kalandar Sapayev to the post of Uzbek SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. An UzTag report on the same page, summarizing the proceedings of an 8 October meeting of Uzbekistan's party-economic aktiv, records the presence at the meeting of, among others, A.B. Saidkhodzhaev, identified as chairman of the Tashkent Oblispolkom, and D.S. Yadgarov, identified as chairman of the Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers.

Belorussian SSR

WA231710 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 October 1985 carries on page 2 a decree of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the retirement on pension of Belorussian SSR Timber and Wood Processing Minister A. Ya. Kiykov and his replacement by Leonid Semenovich Kravtsov.

Armenian SSR

WA231715 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Oct 85 p 2 carries a brief announcement that by ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Shakhverdyan has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture of the Armenian SSR in connection with his transfer to another position.

Georgian SSR

WA231717 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Sep 85 carries on page 1 three ukases signed by chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium P. Gilashvili and secretary T. Lashkarashvili. Otari Yevtikhievich Cherkiziya has been released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to assume the responsibilities of the first deputy chairman. Beglar Dmitriyevich Makhharashvili and Otari Valerianovich Melkadze have both been appointed deputy chairmen for the Council of Ministers; Melkadze leaves his position of chairman of the people's control committee. Short biographies follow the three ukases.

OBITUARY ON SINOLOGIST SLADKOVSKIY

PM011058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Obituary of Mikhail Iosifovich Sladkovskiy]

[Excerpts] Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor M.I. Sladkovskiy, member of the CPSU since 1928, prominent Soviet scientist-sinologist, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died on 25 September 1985 at the age of 78 following a severe and prolonged illness.

Mikhail Iosifovich Sladkovskiy began his labor activity in 1923 as a railroad worker.

For 20 years M.I. Sladovskiy was head of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute. He made a significant contribution to the development of Soviet Sinology and to the training of young scientist cadres, and was chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA. M.I. Sladovskiy was chairman of the All-Union Association of Sinologists, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, and a member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, V.A. Medvedev, O.B. Rakhmanin, P.N. Fedoseyev, B.G. Vladimirov, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, A.S. Dzasokhov, G.A. Zhukov, Z.M. Kruglova, and M.L. Titarenko.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL DIES AT 68

PM231217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Nikolay Panteleymonovich Marakhovskiy]

[Excerpts] On 16 October 1985 Nikolay Panteleymonovich Marakhovskiy, member of the CPSU since 1939, chief of a USSR Gosplan summary department, and member of the USSR Gosplan, died at the age of 68 following a severe and prolonged illness.

N.I. Ryzhkov, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, L.N. Zaykov, L.V. Smirnov, B.I. Gostev, O.S. Belyakov, N.K. Baybakov, L.A. Voronin, Yu.D. Maslyukov, P.A. Paskar, L.A. Bibin, P.P. Anisimov, V.F. Karachkov, I.S. Chuverin.

LEADERS SIGN MUSICIAN'S OBITUARY

PM171535 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 October 1985 First Edition carries on page 3 an obituary of Soviet pianist Emil Gilels which bears the following signatories:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, V.F. Shauro, A.N. Yakovlev, T.N. Khrennikov, V.M. Mishin, S.G. Lapin, Ye.M. Chekharin, Yu.Ya. Barabash, V.B. Dudarova, Ye.V. Zaytsev, G.A. Ivanov, D.B. Kabalevski, D.G. Kitayenko, B.I. Kulikov, Yu.S. Melentyev, Ye.A. Mravinskiy, T.P. Nikolayeva, M.V. Pashkov, S.T. Rikhter, A.M. Roganov, G.N. Rozhdestvenskiy, Ye.F. Svetlanov, G.V. Sviridov, Yu.I. Simonov, Yu.Kh. Temirkanov, Z.P. Tumanova, V.I. Fedoseyev, D.B. Shafran, R.K. Shchedrin, and A.Ya. Eshpay."

MURMANSK 'UNPREPARED' FOR HURRICANE, POWER OUTAGE

PM220921 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 4

[Z. Borovaya report: "After the Hurricane"]

[Text] In the middle of the day on 16 October Murmansk radio interrupted the central radio programs to broadcast a forecasters' storm warning. "All ships' captains are to report to their ships," it ended with this alarming sentence.

A hurricane was approaching the peninsula. Cyclones are no rarity over the Kola Peninsula, but this one proved to be not quite usual. It was unusual, above all, because of its high concentration and unprecedentedly large vertical spread. It extended up for 15 km, moving at a speed of 35-40 km an hour. The forecasters knew about this and were "accompanying" it.

As early as 15 October a warning had been drawn up for all enterprises and organizations -- fishing, maritime, transport, and highway enterprises first and foremost. And the hurricane burst: A squally, gusty wind reached speeds of 33 meters a second in Murmansk and more than 40 meters a second on the coast. The air temperature fell.

The hurricane brought snow, and a fierce snow storm began. In a matter of minutes Murmansk and cities in the oblast and on the coast found themselves under a layer of snow.

It has to be stated with regret that the oblast and Murmansk road and municipal services were unprepared for nature's surprises beyond the Arctic Circle. During the first 2 hours of the snowfall and the hurricane vehicles collided on roads in the oblast center.

You have to take into account the fact that Murmansk is located on hills, and there are sometimes considerable height differences over routes in the city. So traffic was greatly hampered. Sand spreaders appeared on the streets of the oblast center only several hours later.

The elements did not spare Murmansk, and damage was done to the city. Every damaged building has now been assigned to a particular construction or repair organization, and restoration work is in full swing. The city experienced some difficult moments when the power went down. This happened when the wind lashed at power lines near Murmashi settlement and an automatic cutout operated at once, disconnecting the Murmansk TETS as well. It was automatic equipment that "selected" which projects were to be switched off. At the same time trolleybuses continued to drive past the darkened windows of Lenin Avenue -- Murmansk's central avenue -- and through extinguished traffic lights. The city's power supply was restored toward midnight.

Things were more difficult for workers of "Kolenergo's" northern electricity networks. Normal working of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises was jeopardized. Emergency repair teams were urgently set up to patrol damaged lines. Despite the serious emergency situation, the oblast's industrial enterprises worked practically uninterrupted during the hurricane.

UKRAINE CP CC ASSESSES 9-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU160958 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the results of the work performed by the republic's industry and other national economic branches in the 9 months, and the measures taken to successfully complete the 1985 plans. It was noted that, as a result of the work carried out by the republic's party, administrative, and economic organs in accordance with the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, industry succeeded in overcoming the lag in production output which was incurred early in the current year, and in restoring the rhythm of the annual plan. The value of consumer goods produced in excess of the target set totaled R924 million. The work of transport is improving. The plans for purchasing stockbreeding produce were fulfilled. The volume of retail commodity turnover and of consumer services performed for the population are increasing.

At the same time, some enterprises fell short of the 9-month plan for production output and marketing, and for increasing labor productivity. The number of collectives failing to cope with obligations contracted for supplies has not shrunk. The situation in ferrous metallurgy continues to be complex. At enterprises producing mineral fertilizers, at chemical and local industry enterprises, not everything is well in fulfilling the plans. In the third quarter, the performance of the light industry deteriorated. The ceilings set for capital investments have not been fully attained. The plan for retail commodity turnover was not fulfilled. A number of enterprises are slow in preparations for work under winter conditions.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated party committees, administrative and economic bodies to invigorate political and organizational work impelling the communists and all working people to raise by all means production effectiveness and the quality of work, to hasten the growth of labor productivity, to utilize all resources in a thrifty way, and make maximum use of the existing reserves in order to ensure -- on the basis of strictly observing discipline and of increasing the responsibility of cadres for the matter -- that the 5-year plan is completed successfully, and that the 27th CPSU Congress is met in a worthy manner.

The progress made by Nikolayev Oblast in the harvest and sales to the state of corn, sunflower seeds, sugar beets, and other crops has been examined. It was noted that, at many farms, the harvest had been organized in an unsatisfactory manner, operations had been going on slowly, and losses had been incurred. Seriously lagging are kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bereznegovatskiy, Bashtanskiy, Kazankovskiy, Zhovtnevyi, and a number of other rayons. The attention of the obkom and oblispolkom, of Comrade L. G. Sharayev, obkom first secretary, and Comrade V. I. Ilyin, oblispolkom chairman, has been called to the serious shortcomings in the organization of the fall field operations and to the unsatisfactory implementation of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee directives with regard to these topics. Comrade A. G. Zakharchenko, obkom secretary; and Comrade V.V. Grechkosiy, oblispolkom first deputy chairman and chairman of the oblast agro-industrial association council, have been warned that if they do not ensure a radical improvement in the sectors entrusted to them and if they fail to reshape their work in line with the present requirements, they will be brought to severe account. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the obkom and oblispolkom to take urgent steps to remedy the state of affairs, and to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the precise organization of the entire complex of works, and for the fulfillment of the plans and tasks set for sales to the state of grain, sunflower seeds, sugar beets, vegetables, and other farm produce.

Slow progress has also been noted in the fall field operations at many farms in Zaporozhye, Kherson, Kharkov, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts. Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to have an urgent look into the progress made in the work by each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz, to eliminate existing shortcomings, and to take measures to ensure that agricultural produce is brought in and sold to the state more rapidly, and that late fall plowing and the preparation of spring crop seeds are hastened.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed additional measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. In the decision adopted on this issue it has noted that the work carried out in the republic in compliance with the CPSU Central Committee decision on the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism had helped further foster discipline and order, raise labor productivity, and consolidate a sound way of life. Party committees have intensified educational work among the working people, have invigorated propaganda against alcoholism, and have increased the role and responsibility of labor collectives in the struggle against drunkenness. The number of offenses is shrinking.

However, the results of the performed work still must not be regarded as satisfactory. In many of the republic's cities, rayons, and labor collectives, there are shortcomings noted in the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on 18 September 1985 on the progress made in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. A number of food and trade enterprises are slow in reorganizing their work to increase production, to expand choice, and to improve the quality of soft drinks and mineral water, and to improve trade in them. The public catering network offering for sale culinary products. Confectionary, semi-prepared foodstuffs, ice cream, juices, and other goods is expanding too slowly.

Sufficient use is being made of cultural institutions and sports facilities to organize leisure for the population, and particularly for youths. The routine of their work has not been changed everywhere. The mass media are poor in highlighting experience in consolidating a sound way of life. There are too few materials intended for concrete groups of the population and for youths.

The attention of obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, oblispolkom, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and the republic's ministries and departments has been called to the shortcomings existing in a number of places, to the slowness and inconsistency in the work aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and to the manifestations of complacency in assessing the state of affairs. While considering inadmissible even the slightest relaxation in the struggle against this evil, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the raising of the responsibility of all leading cadres and of each communist for the strict and rigorous implementation of party and government decisions concerning these issues.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers Presidium will listen to reports by leaders of a number of obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments, and practical measures will be taken to increase the production and sales of consumer goods, to organize appropriate leisure for the working people, to intensify educational work, and to invigorate the activity of law and order bodies. Editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television, and radio have been requested to extensively highlight the experience accumulated by the republic's labor collectives in the struggle against drunkenness, in consolidating a sound way of life, in celebrating holidays and performing ceremonies without alcohol, as well as the activities of clubs and organizations under the voluntary society for the struggle for abstinence, and to pay more attention to questions concerning the legal education of the working people.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NEED FOR IMPROVED FOOD SUPPLIES

PM221455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Industry of Taste and Health: 20 October Is Food Industry Workers Day"]

[Text] Meat production has increased by 1.4 million metric tons and milk production by 7.4 million metric tons in our country in recent years. These and other improvements in foodstuffs production have been reflected in their consumption, of course, and in its structure. A party-economic aktiv conference in Tselinograd cited figures to show that this year per capita consumption of meat and fish will be 78 kg, milk 318 kg, grain 134 kg, potatoes 110 kg, and sugar almost 45 kg. It was noted that we are on a par with the most developed countries in the world in terms of total calorific intake.

Nevertheless, much still has to be done to fulfill the Food Program, and not only by those people working directly in the fields and at livestock units or producing fertilizers and agricultural equipment. It is important, after all, not just to receive what has been produced but to store and process it, too, and, finally, to supply it to our common table on time. Many people from different trades are employed in this very crucial work in our country: bakers, cheese-makers, confectioners.. not to mention cooks. Without exaggeration, they are responsible for our mood and our health.

They must increasingly meet that responsibility not in the old-fashioned way but through science and the use of new technology. But making the transition is not easy for them. Let us compare: In the past three 5-year plans the capital-labor ratio in the meat and dairy industry increased by 150 percent on average per worker, but labor productivity increased by just 34 percent, and output production per ruble of fixed capital halved in comparison with 1965. If that is the "effect" of renewal, what is the effect of using obsolete capacities, of which there are quite a lot?

Or take product quality. It is often poor. For that reason alone the receipt of output from 195 meat combines and dairy plants halted in the first 6 months of the year. Food workers are responsible for people's mood and health. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that the creation of a sober and healthy lifestyle depends on them very much today. After all, not only does demand engender supply, supply also influences demand and fosters and shapes needs, people's general culture, and taste. There are quite a few good and vivid examples in this matter. Let there be more -- that is our wish to food industry workers on the eve of their professional holiday.

SEVERAL FOOD SECTOR MINISTRIES REPORTEDLY ABOLISHED

LD231001 Paris Domestic Service in French 0721 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Exclusive" dispatch from Moscow by correspondent Jean-Pierre Quittard]

[Excerpt] [Introduction unavailable due to technical fault] In the next few days or the next few weeks, the plan is to reorganize the food distribution system in the USSR, the sick sector of the Soviet economy. Now, this is a real revolution, because, in order to make his plan succeed, the Kremlin leader will have to attack the all-powerful bureaucracy. He is going to abolish several ministries, particularly those which are at the moment in charge of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, and even the whole of the agri-foodstuffs sector. In their place there will be a state committee, to be more efficient and performing better, like those which already exist for raw materials, science and technology, or even security.

CSA REPORTS HARVESTING, THRESHING PROGRESS

LD232259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] As has been reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, harvesting of grain crops is almost completed in the country. Only in the Chita and Novosibirsk Oblasts, machine operators are picking up swaths on the last remaining hectares.

Harvesting of rice and soya and threshing of buckwheat and millet are continuing in eastern regions of the country. Final work is being carried out in Siberia on flax fields. Despite the fact that the weather has worsened, cotton harvestors are continuing to gather cotton and its sale to the state is continuing at a quick pace.

Ruvinskiy Commentary

LD240555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Commentary by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Text] By the beginning of the third 10-day period in October, grain and pulse crops had been harvested virtually everywhere in the country. The harvest was completed a little earlier than last year despite the later arrival of spring and a certain delay with the ripening of crops. This is evidence of the fact that harvest equipment was used efficiently. At procurement points significant batches of hard and strong wheat and rye continue to arrive. More buckwheat, millet, beans, barley and other grain crops have been procured than last year.

At the late crop plantations, work is still continuing, but here also they are close to completion. Thus, rice has to be gathered from the last one-seventh of the area sown. Machine operators are threshing buckwheat on the last fields. Its harvest is significantly higher than previous years. On individual farms the harvesting of millet and grain corn is still going on.

In recent days the rate of threshing of sunflowers has increased greatly. This work has been completed in the Ukraine, in Moldavia, Georgia, the Kuban, and Lipetsk Oblast. But, in Saratov Oblast half of the crop still has to be brought in. Oil seeds have also have to be gathered from a large area in Volgograd, Kuybyshev, and Rostov Oblasts. The threshing of soya and digging up of sugar beets are being carried out at a fairly fast rate. Work in the cotton fields is well organized. Potatoes remain to be gathered on the last tens of thousands of hectares.

Winter sowing continues in the most southern regions of the country. The plan for this work has been fulfilled by 90 percent. The rate of fall plowing has now increased greatly. Last week it was twice as high as over the same days last year. This has made it possible to compensate for the lagging behind that had set in since the beginning of plowing. In such large regions as the Central Chernozem, the Volga, and the Urals, the plan for fall plowing has already been fulfilled.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-23 OCT

LD240527 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20-23 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 October

In Turkmenistan more than 1 million metric tons of cotton have gone to procurement points. (0600 GMT)

Azerbaijan has harvested more than 1.6 million metric tons of grapes this year. Harvesting and selling continues. (2050 GMT)

21 October

The 700,000th metric ton of harvested cotton arrived at Tajik procurement points. Fine-fiber strains make up over a quarter of the amount. Rains in the republic made cotton farmers' work somewhat more difficult. However, when sunny weather set in, harvest rates rose considerably. Each day at least 12,000 metric tons of cotton is arriving at reception points. (1500 GMT)

About 1 million metric tons of potatoes have arrived at procurement points in Kazakhstan. Corn grain harvesting is being completed in the Ukraine. It now occupies 300,000 hectares more than last year. (1700 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops has been completed in North Ossetia. Of the area used for grain sowing in the autonomous republic, winter crops occupy over a half -- more than 100,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

22 October

Kazakh farmers have carried out fall plowing on 14 million hectares. In all, 19.4 million hectares have to be plowed in the republic. (0304 GMT)

Tatar farms have fulfilled state sales plans for sugar beets. Beet sales to the state continue. (1900 GMT)

In Kursk Oblast, 3.6 million metric tons of sugar beet have been dispatched to reception points. Belgorod Oblast sold over 3.2 million metric tons of sugar beet to the state. (1500 GMT)

23 October

Omsk Oblast farmers are completing fall plowing. More than 1.5 million hectares have been prepared for spring crops. (0100 GMT)

In Moldavia, the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Vulkaneshtiy Rayon alternates every six rows of corn with six rows of soya in an 80-hectare field. The corn is some 3 meters high and bears one and even two cobs per haulm. The soya plants are 1 meter high. The joint sowing of corn and soya results in a mutual increase in yield of both, in an increase in protein yield per hectare. (1200 GMT)

This year grain crops were cultivated in the country in accordance with the large-scale intensive use of technology. As a result additional millions of metric tons of grain crops were obtained. This experiment was conducted in all union republics. This year there is a good harvest of winter rye, an average of 62 quintals per hectare and as an average of 52 to 53 quintals of it have been delivered. This is due to intensive technology involving the use of a system of machines, chemicals, preparations for protecting plants, and pellet fertilizers (drobnyye podkormki). In the country as a whole, winter grain crops have been sown in an area double last year's in accordance with intensive use of technology. (1200 GMT)

Harvest forecasts are made on an accurate scientific analysis and scientific organization of labor. Programming is being introduced this year on 65,000 hectares of improved land. This year, in spite of the difficulties, the harvest turned out as programmed. Previous experiments have shown that by programming the harvest, the time needed for improved land to pay for itself is cut by at least 1.5 times, from about 10 years for drained land and 16 years for irrigated land. Frontranking farms could make land pay for itself in 2-3 years. There already exists in the Leningrad Oblast a directorate for improved land to help farms look after their improvement systems. But there are still problems, when, for example, the land is ready, but the farmers cannot obtain fertilizers because the base is weak. (0420 GMT)

The Kuban steppe has become covered with vigorous shoots of winter crops. Winter cereal crops occupy over 1.5 million hectares. The greater part has been set aside for cereal crops which are being cultivated in accordance with intensive use of technology. Next year the changeover to this method will be fully completed. The farmers of Krasnodar expect to produce an additional 1.5 million metric tons of wheat and barley. (1100 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter barley got under way in Moldavia today. This winter barley will cover an area almost double the average area during the years of the 11th 5-year plan period. (1230 GMT)

TURKMEN'S CHARDZHOU OBLAST DELIVERS COTTON

GF171928 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Turkmen 1630 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Chardzhou Oblast workers have made important strides in the socialist competition for procuring cotton. A total of 253,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to the oblast's procurement centers since the beginning of the harvesting season. This figure exceeds that of the same period last year. During the first 10-day socialist competition period in October, the oblast workers attained [words indistinct]. As such, they have been presented with the Challenge Order of the Red Banner award of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Turkmen SSR Komsomol Central Committee. [sentence indistinct]

Mergen Charyyev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, presented the Red Banner award. He wished success to the oblast's workers and expressed the hope that they will properly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress. Khudayberdyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee, (?and other speakers) expressed gratitude to the republic's party and government for their high assessment of their work. They also stressed that they will spare no strength, effort, or [word indistinct] in realizing the plans of the current year and the entire 5-year plan period, including their socialist obligations. [sentence indistinct]

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

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[G. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": Rhythm and Discipline"]

[Excerpts] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been reaped on 108.1 million hectares in the country and threshed on 107.7 million hectares. Pulse crops have been harvested on 6.2 million hectares. Rice has been threshed on 492,000 hectares -- 75 percent. Grain corn has been harvested on 2.9 million hectares.

Harvesting of grain corn is going well and is outstripping last year's rates -- by more than 500,000 hectares compared with the same period. Harvesting and procurement of potatoes are progressing efficiently in a number of rayons, also under difficult conditions. In Belorussia potatoes have been lifted on 96 percent of the total area. The harvest of late vegetables is making it possible to entirely meet demand for them. But, with both potatoes and vegetables the most important thing today is to ensure their safekeeping and supply them to the consumer in the best condition.

Under complex conditions crop farmers have had to show both initiative and persistence. Thus, for instance, potato harvesting combines have gone over the fields a second time lifting tubers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vladimir Oblast. The land everywhere was so flattened by the torrential rain that the potato harvesting combines were sometimes simply unable to collect the entire harvest. A second lifting, as a rule, produces more than 100 kg of tubers from each hectare. Potatoes have been lifted over an area of more than 30,000 hectares.

Not having gotten into the necessary rhythm at the very start of the harvest and having subsequently missed the fine days when it was necessary to "go all-out," the farms of Pskov, Kostroma, Smolensk, and Yaroslavl Oblasts virtually failed to harvest any grain. Yes, we know, the weather... But this, alas, is not the first year. Of course, there are still a few days in which to finish threshing the grain. But what is there left to thresh when the harvest in these oblasts has been under way for 2 months already. All you can do is procure straw...

The harvesting of sunflowers and sugar beet has been delayed. Albeit not much. Albeit for entirely objective reasons. But the same reasons also existed in the grain fields. However, people have succeeded nearly everywhere. Here it is obviously a case of the relations between crop farmers and procurement and processing enterprises still not being perfect. Sometimes procurement workers and processing [as published] artificially hold back the pace of the harvest or, on the contrary, place unjustifiable pressure on sugar beet growers, for instance. An excessively early harvest of sugar beet often results in losses in the sugar harvest too. In general, this is a question which agricultural industry departments should tackle more vigorously without their former lack of coordination.

Although we are approaching winter there is a lot of work to do in the fields. Incidentally, a number of things have to be done in winter too -- transporting fertilizer and monitoring winter crops -- transporting fertilizer and monitoring winter crops -- but the main thing is to gather the entire harvest as soon as possible and ensure its reliable storage and rational use.